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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DISCONTINUANCES.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Both Houses Go to Work Actively—Western Bills Reported from Committees—Consolidationists and Passenger Railway Men Present in Force—Senate Amendments to Screen Bill Concurred in.

Special to the Pittsburg Press.

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went to work early this morning. The house took up the old objected list and passed nearly all the bills on it. In the afternoon they suspended the usual orders for Tuesday and received reports from committees. The following Western bills were favorably reported:

Allowing the National Trust Company to hold land.

Authorizing the city of Pittsburgh to borrow money and issue bonds.

Act to provide against the storage of gunpowder in Pittsburgh.

Act to prevent Sabbath breaking in Butler county.

Act relative to the objects of taxation in Pittsburgh.

Act allowing Notary Publics in Pittsburgh the same fees as in Philadelphia.

Act extending the boundaries of Verona borough.

Act providing for the grading of Tustin street.

Supplements to Penn avenue act.

Act extending the time for the filing of liens.

Act for the opening and grading of Forbes street from Brady street to Glen.

Extending the limits of McKeesport.

Authorizing the Governor to appoint an Inspector of Refined Oil.

Act to build a free bridge over the Monongahela at the Point.

Act incorporating the Allegheny Press Publishers' Association.

Act requiring all State banks to report under oath to the Auditor General.

To exempt agricultural and mechanical machinery from taxation.

Relating to public roads and highways in Wilkinsburg township, Allegheny county.

An act relating to the sale of berries and small fruits in the Pittsburgh and Allegheny markets.

Mr. McCormick had the rules suspended and an act relating to the construction of sewers passed.

At the evening session the private calendar was taken up. The bills will scarcely be read the first time much before midnight.

The consolidationists are here in force; also the passenger railway men.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the Screen bill.

SENATE.

Mr. Humphreys read an act incorporating the Union Passenger Railway Company.

The following Senate bills on the private calendar were passed:

Supplement to the health laws of Pittsburgh.

To annex McClure township to Allegheny.

Relative to Court officers of Allegheny county.

Supplement to the borough of Sharpsburg.

CRIMES.

Murder Bies of Injuries at the Hands of a Prisoner.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 18.—Jailor Fields, who was struck with a bar of iron by Perry, who with three others escaped from the jail of this city on Friday last, died this morning. Perry is still at large.

Sentence for Perjury and Arson.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Judge Brooks to-day Wm. Hatch, a detective, convicted of perjury in a divorce suit, was sentenced to six years and three months, and David Dudley Eugene Small, the two bogs, convicted of arson, to seven years each in the State prison.

Shocking Murder in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 18.—A shocking murder was committed about three o'clock this morning, in a room at the corner of Halsted street and Chicago avenue, where a dance was being held. About one hour mentioned five young roughs, whose ages ranged from sixteen to nineteen years, entered the room, and while standing at the door, one of them named Tansey grossly insulted a young German girl who stood near, whereupon her lover, Robert Gaetz, took the fellow by the shoulders and shed him out of the door. Just as they got inside the young ruffian drew a pistol and fired at the crowd. The wounded man staggered back into the room, and fell to the floor dead, all singing and dancing a word. The roughs fled but were all subsequently captured, with the unfortunate exception of the murderer, who is still at large. Of the companions who was captured was found to have carried a severe cut on the head at the hands of Gaetz, who struck him by mistake.

FIRES.

Conflagration at Centerville, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 18, 1873.

The mail coach arriving from Centerville to-day reports the fire at that point subdued, after destroying every house on the south side of the street on which it originated. The loss will approximate $35,000, with little or no insurance.

Dwelling Burned at Crown Point, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CROWN POINT, IND., March 18, 1873.

About eleven o'clock last night a fire broke out in a two-story farm house occupied by Brink, Goodnight & Co., completely destroying the house and its contents. The family were from home. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Seventy-five Buildings Burned at Macon, Ga.

MACON, GA., March 18.—A fire on Cotton avenue, is morning, destroyed seventy-five frame buildings, five of which were stores and shops.

The Strike of the Locomotive Engineers.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The strike of the St. Louis, Alton and Northern Indiana road still continues. Trains have been stopped at different points to-day and the strikers seem determined to suspend the operations of the road. Armed police from this city are at various places along the line, but are not strong enough to prevent the mob from at least partially carrying out their designs. The military have not yet been ordered out as reported last night. Some trains moved this morning under a guard of police, and comparative order prevails at that point. The engine hitched there yesterday morning were placed on the track again during the day, the working force being protected by police, and the road is now clear. The train that left there last night ran into a pile of ties placed on a track of the St. Charles road, and the engine was ditched but nobody hurt. Grand Chief Buchtenier Wilson will arrive here to-night when a committee is expected to be made.

About nine o'clock this morning the bridge crossing a small stream a few miles west of St. Charles took fire, and one span burned. The damage was repaired in about three hours, and the train then could pass. Quite a number of strikers were rested at Moberly to-day, and several yesterday at Kingston and Jamestown, all in Richmond.

Another engine was detached at St. Charles this night. The railroad company has offered in the aggregate $2,500 reward for the arrest and conviction of the parties engaged in burning the bridge recently, cutting telegraph wires at Montgomery, burning the bridge near St. Charles, and doing other damage at different points of the road. Chief Engineer Wilson arrived to-night, and is now in consultation with General Superintendent Van Cleve.

The Frauds on the Bank of England.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The London Telegraph of the 5th has the following additional particulars of the frauds on the Bank of England: So far as known the firms whose signatures have been forged are the following: Messrs. Robinson, Morris, Baring Bros. & Co., Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., Messrs. J. H. Schroeder & Co., Messrs. Suse & Sibeth, Messrs. B. Huydenstein, Messrs. J. & C. Imthurn, the German banks of London, the London and Westminster Bank, the Union bank and the Bank of Belgium and Holland. Of the proceeds realized over 50,000 were invested in United States bonds, and which were purchased from Mr. Conkie, McCulloch & Co., by the person who passed himself off as Warren's clerk was arrested in the ice of the Continental Bank Saturday morning, while on his way to Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.'s with a packet of bonds to the value of £20,000, the price for which had been duly paid by the Bank of England the previous day. Of course the firm is raising a new notting of the amount of the fraudulent nature of the transactions was then for the first be ascertained. The bonds, which have been advertised, are payable to bearer, and the name of which Warren himself has obtained possession.

Alleged Corruption in the New Jersey Legislature—Investigation Ordered.

TRENTON, N. J., March 18.—In the House to-day a resolution was offered, setting forth that "Whereas, wholesale rumors of corrupting influences used among members of the House to secure the adoption or defeat of certain measures, were in circulation, affecting the honor of the Legislature seriously; therefore,

"Resolved, That a special committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, and investigate into the truth of said rumors and report as early as practicable." Adopted—38 to 3.

Further Effort to Save Foster.

ALBANY, March 18.—A document was presented Governor Dix to-day, sworn to by seven of the jurors in the Foster case, stating that the conviction would never have been obtained but for the neglect at the recommendation to mercy would procure a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life, and asking the Governor to grant the request. The Governor said he would give the document his careful consideration.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Dutchess paint works at New Hamburg, N. Y., were burned yesterday. Loss $50,000, and six hundred persons thrown out of employment.

At Montreal yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a building in the rear of the St. James Hotel, and communication with the servant's department, but it got off by the burning of a stairway. Three of the girls threw themselves from the windows to the sidewalk, and were considerably injured. Others saved themselves by making a ladder of bed covering.

The committee investigating the condition of the New York Tombs report in favor of the demolition of the building fronting on Centre street, and the erection of an entirely new building.

George Neimeyer's carriage manufactory, Cincinnati, was burned yesterday. Loss $50,000.

The Rhode Island Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated for Governor Charles H. Cutler; for Lieutenant Governor, Samuel B. Wales; for Secretary of State, William J. Miller; for Attorney General, George S. Bliss; for General Treasurer, J. P. Conklin.

Within a week three incendiary fires have occurred in Cedar Falls, Iowa, the last one Monday night, by which dry goods and boot stores were destroyed, involving a loss of $25,000. Five men were caught in the building and two of them seriously injured.

C. W. Turney, Radical nominee, was elected Mayor of Galveston yesterday.

No action was taken at the meeting called in New York last night to settle the eight hour question, about which there is difficulty at present between master carpenters and employees.

The steamship Wisconsin, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The case of the Rochester, N. Y., Inspectors of Election, indicted for receiving the votes of Susan B. Anthony and thirteen other women, has been postponed until the May Term.

XLIII CONGRESS.

Extra Session of the Senate.

Alleged Corruption in the Election of Senator Bogy, of Missouri—The Caldwell Case Further Discussed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1873.

MR. BOGY, of Missouri, said that during his absence yesterday a memorial was presented from certain members of the Missouri Legislature, asking the Senate to investigate charges of improper means, bribery and corruption in the procurement of his election. He then proceeded to relate the circumstances under which he was elected. In that contest it was alleged that money had been used, but at no time was he or his distinguished competitor charged with using money. One man, however, without political distinction, but of large fortune, was charged with having made up his mind to buy his seat. Immediately after his (Bogy's) election a resolution was passed by the House of Representatives for the appointment of a committee to investigate whether money was improperly used in the Senatorial election. After nearly one month the committee made a lengthy report, in which it was said there was no evidence directly or indirectly to criminate the Senator elect (Mr. Bogy), and fully exonerated him. The committee also found that no member of the General Assembly received money directly or indirectly to influence his vote. At his instance the committee extended the investigation and made another report, reaffirming the first report, and asked to be discharged. This matter, it was thought was ended. But it appeared some of the Republicans had presented a memorial to the Senate asking for an investigation. This memorial was in general terms. It did not say anything could be proved. This was a matter of great importance. Here was a State which had as bright a record, and whose escutcheon was as clear of stain as any other State, and therefore he might well claim as right due to himself and the State that the Senate at once take up the case. If he had any reputation for anything above another, it was that of being an honest man, and though he admitted he was an ardent politician he had never been charged with corruption. He did not like to be held up before the country as a man who had obtained his seat here by improper means. He could not vote to expel or retain any member of this body while he himself was subject to investigation. Under these circumstances he should suspend his functions on all such questions.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Caldwell case.

MR. NORWOOD said the Senate had perfect and absolute power to declare void an election procured by bribery and fraud, and remit the matter to the State for a new election.

MR. THURMAN said the result of his examination of the testimony was the conclusion that the election of Caldwell was grossly corrupt. He had examined much testimony in his time, and never had the seen evidence so conclusive and damaging as this. He found the Committee on Privileges and Elections unanimously reported the most material facts.

MR. CARPENTER replied that as a member of the committee he dissented from the finding of the facts, but had not time to write a dissenting report.

MR. THURMAN did not deny what the Senator said, but found the facts in the report upon which they were called to act. If they did not turn out a case where election was procured by fraud, or declare his seat vacant until they obtained stronger testimony, the power to do so might as well be stricken from the Constitution. The legal argument was in a narrow compass. The Senate has the power, in the Constitution, to judge of the election, qualifications and returns of its members, and therefore it could not be a violation of State rights to exercise the power conferred in that instrument.

No further debate took place.

MR. WINDOM offered a resolution that the Committee on Transportation be authorized to sit during the recess and report to the Senate on the subject of transportation between the interior and the seaboard, with power to send for persons and papers, &c.

The Senate then went into Executive session and soon afterwards adjourned.

FROM CLEVELAND, O.

Stocks of Inferior Pig Iron at the Steubenville and Wheeling Furnaces—Amount on Hand in the Mahoning and Shenange Valleys—Scarcity of Good Ores—Falling Off in Importations of Scotch Pig.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial

CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 18, 1873.

From a recent flying trip to the Steubenville and Wheeling furnaces, I learn that there are now about 6,000 and 7,000 tons of pig iron on hand, which is almost exclusively of inferior grades and comparatively unsaleable. There are no unsold stocks of the best iron, and large orders for them have been looked for future delivery. Coming north to this place, the increase of ice upon the ponds and marshes, and of snow drifts behind the shelter of patches of woodland and banks of the road, advance toward colder regions; and upon reaching the lake, a vast white expanse of ice covered the surface as far as the eye could reach. A strong, warm southwind prevailed last night and to-day, driving the ice out of sight into the lake. Another strong wind blowing this evening from the north, will release miles of it to the open lake, thus it comes and goes, surging back and forth, until it becomes water soaked and sinks out of sight. A soft, warm, gloomy day cheers the heart of the shipper, as it gives promise of the earliest opening of lake navigation and of lower freights. So far as I can learn from inquiry here, the 60,000 tons of pig iron on hand two months ago in the two furnace Mahoning valleys has become somewhat reduced, but there still remains perhaps 40,000 tons of this kind of stock, like that above named, is mostly of low grades, and the scarcity of good Lake Superior ores so largely distributed last year. The consequence has been to make the furnacemen anxious to secure some for good orders, and particularly to become a perfect drug at almost any price. The best ores have been bought here, and are now coming in comparatively scarce. Private European advices shown to me indicate the shipping season from Glasgow to about one-third as much Scotch pig as we got last year. VICTOR.

STATE NEWS.

Henry McBride, a man of intemperate habits, was found dead in his shanty, in the suburbs of Oil City, on Sunday. He had been missed for some time, and his family were compelled to leave him on their account. He fell, and remained to the neighborhood of this city.

The Titusville *Herald* says: "A lad named Heath, living on Barnhardt Hill, was accidentally shot in the throat yesterday afternoon by a carelessly discharged gun. Luckily for the boy, the wounds are not dangerous." Pshaw! that's nothing. Hundreds of boys in the vicinity get shot in the throat frequently, and seem to like it.

Mr. William Young, an experienced fruit cultivator, of Beaver county, writes as follows to the *Times and Dispatch*: "Upon investigation made in grape vines, I am sorry to find that most of the vines in our district are completely injured by the severe cold of the winter, with the exception of the Clinton vine, which are as yet good. The Concord may run up next best, but the other kinds are nearly all gone. This has never happened, to my recollection, in our section before by the severity of the winters."

The Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch* gives the following statistical account of the Improved Order of Red Men, of Pennsylvania: There are 162 tribes in the State, comprising 15,792 members. Of these there are 16 Past Grand Sachems and 1,358 Past Sachems. The deaths in the Order recorded last year were 208, or 1.31 per cent. The receipts of all the tribes, $102,332 82. Paid out of the relief fund, $24,641 21 for the benefit of brothers, $7 50 for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased brothers, $8,021, making a total of $32,662 76. The Order is strongest in this State, Ohio coming next, then Maryland, California, &c.

A deed twenty-seven feet in length has been filed for record in the Berks county Recorder's office.

There appeared in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* last week notices of the deaths of thirteen persons—six men and seven women—who had lived beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: David Wilson, aged 82; Sarah Ellis, 82; Hannah Wireman, 82; John Robinson, 83; Aaron Brown, 83; Nathan Amos, 84; Ann Stevens, 85; Wm. Edwards, 85; Sarah Glackin, 87; John Musson, 93; Elizabeth Smith, 90; Harlet Stagner, 95, and Martha Jackaway, 94.

The wife of Hon. J. Lawrence Getz died at his residence in Reading, on Sunday, after a lingering illness from dropsy.

A suburb of Philadelphia has a society calling itself the Sons and Daughters of Emergency. They must not be confounded with Invention, which, as everybody knows, is the child of Necessity.

Our lumbermen, says the Brookville *Republican*, have commenced the work of rafting in their lumber, and an unusual lethargy seems to prevail, as if the usual hurry to get to market did not crowd all other considerations aside. We learn of some timber changing hands on the banks of the creek, the prices paid being higher than those secured for some years past. The general impression that a short crop has been taken out has brought about this favorable state of things.

A lodge of Knights of the Mystic Chain has been organized in Johnstown.

Mr. George Ackerman, a prominent citizen of Latrobe, and for several years past postmaster of that town, died on Saturday last from injuries received from being thrown from a sleigh a few weeks ago.

The meditative cluck of the hen, the unassuming grunt of the hog as he scratches his back, and boxes indulged in by loafers in front of stores, remind the editor of the Tidioute *Journal* that spring is once more here.

The Wilkesbarre correspondent of the Scranton *Times* writes, under date of the 15th: Last night in Plymouth borough a party of men and boys were drumming a newly married couple who were in a house alongside of one occupied by William Wallin, a half-witted person. For some unexplained reason he took offense at the proceedings and came out with a gun in his hand and fired into the crowd. An Englishman named Hughes received the charge in his head and was instantly killed. Wallin was arrested and safely placed in the lock-up.

The borough of Manheim, Lancaster county, voted on the license question on Saturday. The vote in favor of license was 171 to 57 against license.

The Lebanon car works are being rapidly reconstructed. They will be in operation in a short time.

Berks county has a female resident (Mrs. William Watson) who has had twenty children by one husband—ten boys and ten girls. The lady is eighty years old, but looks as if she might be about fifty. She is still robust, and attends to all her own housekeeping, etc. The father lived to the age of 107 years.

The Scranton *Republican* of Monday says: Jerry McDonald was shot and fatally wounded by Charles Hayes at Grand Tunnel on Thursday night. It appears that McDonald was stealing chickens when he was shot. The gun was loaded with shot, the contents of which took effect in the left side, above the hips. McDonald was reported to have died Saturday morning. Hayes has not yet been arrested.

John Houser, a switch-tender, was run over by the cars at Scranton on Saturday, and fatally injured.

The Lancasterians have subscribed about $80,000 toward the proposed grand hotel, and say it must be built.

Easton fish-venders feed their fish with old nails, shot, etc., before offering them for sale. They sell by weight, of course.

The Republicans of Allentown have nominated Dr. T. C. Yeager for Mayor.

Mr. Samuel Caldwell, of Williamsport, has opened a fine vein of red fossil iron ore, four feet in thickness, eight miles from that city. Beneath this there are two veins of similar ore, one three feet and a half feet in thickness. The mine is located within a short distance of the Northern Central Railroad.

A young man named Traskey, an employee at the Bovard House, Greensburg, accidentally shot himself yesterday morning. His wound is painful but not dangerous.

Henry Koser, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a resident of Greensburg, was run over by the cars near Larimer station, yesterday and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and five children.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

California Senatorial Election.

A Revival of Old Charges.

New Assistant Treasury Secretary

VISITORS TO VIENNA APPOINTED.

Resignation of Minister to China.

The Louisiana Political Emeute

Recent Outrage in Florida.

Detailed and Authentic Account.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1873.

Old Charges Revived.

The charges so generally circulated about the means used to secure the election of Casserly, of California, to the Senate of the United States, it is said are the revival of an old story which had its day shortly after the success of the Senator. One of the newspapers of this city having given a free ventilation of the subject was prompted to a fresh installment today, but in the meantime it appears the Pacific coast members in the city have rallied to the relief of Casserly, and the promised budget of revelations has been withheld. This is looked upon as rather suggestive of a wider range of Bank of California influence.

Pension Allowed.

The application of Captain James Wallace for a pension on account of his son, and held in abeyance for want of necessary papers, has terminated in favor of granting the pension.

The New Assistant Secretary.

It appears that against Mr. Sawyer, to-day appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, there stands on the books of the Department a deficiency in his accounts amounting to upwards of eighteen thousand dollars, incurred while Collector of Internal Revenue for the Charleston, South Carolina, district from 1865 till his election to the Senate of the United States in 1868. It is now five years since he held the office of Collector, and he has made no settlement.

Visitors to Vienna.

The appointment of visitors to the Vienna Exhibition was made to-day, and includes a number of prominent persons representing the various great interests of the country. The resolution under which these appointments have been made appropriates two hundred thousand dollars to be expended for the purpose, under the direction of the Secretary of State, and authorizes the appointment of eight practical artisans and seven scientific men, to make reports, whose pay is fixed at $5,000. Not to exceed fifty thousand dollars in the aggregate may be expended for salaries and expenses to persons receiving appointments under the resolution, and not more than five thousand dollars can be paid for salary and expenses of any one person.

Resignation of the Minister to China.

The resignation of Mr. F. F. Low, United States Minister at the Imperial Court at Pekin, has been received at the Department of State. It is understood that Mr. Low will arrive in the United States about next July. The President has expressed his desire to tender the appointment of a new appointment to the Pacific Coast.

The Louisiana Trouble.

McEnery, of Louisiana, has addressed a circular letter to the Governors of the States of the Union, giving an account of the condition of affairs in Louisiana, as he views it, and asks them to call the attention of their people, as well as Senators and Members, to the matter. He also has prepared a memorial, which he proposes to have signed by Governors, to urge upon the Administration the necessity of calling an extra session of Congress to consider the political differences in Louisiana, in order that a settling a solution which will be satisfactory to all.

The Lake Outrage at Lake City, Florida.

Judge Holt, a resident of Lake City, Florida, makes the following statement concerning the late troubles in that village. The judge says:

"About half-past eleven o'clock on Wednesday evening, of the 5th instant, I heard firing, or the report of fire-arms, in the village. At the time I was in bed and did not get up at once; perhaps in three-quarters of an hour or so, the firing was repeated near my house; I supposed it was at Governor Day's house, or in the street; I did not know until next morning that they had fired into my house; I got up after the second firing and looked out; there were a dozen or more persons in the street; I could not find out that the first reports were from the firing into the house. Mr. Day, the Sheriff; the second firing was in my own house; they fired through the windows; there were armed with navy revolvers; they fired three or four volleys; the balls struck the weather boarding and some came through the casings; all the glass was broken; they fired into the room I formerly occupied; I had changed my sleeping room a short time since; many of the balls struck around the room in the furniture, and imbedded themselves in the wall. The plastering was all cut up; I had been in the room, and slept where the bed formerly stood, I could hardly have avoided being struck by the balls; a dozen of them would have struck the bed; Governor Day's house is next to mine, about one hundred feet off; it seems the crowd went to Keene's house first; they went from one house to another, where the sheriff, clerk, postmaster, tax collector and myself lived, and fired through the windows on all sides; the only persons injured was Mr. Waldron's house (who is the new Clerk of the Courts); his wife got up, came out and told the crowd what her family was, at the instigation of one of the mob, but that he was not at home, but stated where she thought he was. The crowd went off to Keene's house again and shot through the windows on all sides, ridding the furniture and walls; shot a bullet or pieces into the room where I was sitting and the balls flew all around a beadstead. Keene threw his mattresses on the floor against the windows and lay close down to the floor. From Keene's they went back to Waldron's, and notwithstanding Waldron's wife had told them he was not at home, and nobody but a male relative of hers, and her children were there, they again fired incessantly into the house and through the windows. The particulars are that, as soon as the mob left, they broke the walls. Four balls passed within two or three inches of the head of a man in bed—a relative of Mrs. Waldron's.

"The party then went to the house of Mr. Moore, postmaster of Lake City, and recently appointed tax collector of the county; they seemed to have located him and knew in what room he slept; they fired through the windows; the balls flew directly over his head, and two of them within two or three inches of his head; fired several volleys; there must have been a dozen or more armed with large sized revolvers; this all took place between 11:30 P. M. and 4 o'clock A. M.; they went from one house to the other, firing and yelling and shouting; when the four o'clock train arrived, Governor Day and myself whistled for Lake City Station they all disappeared.

"Carolina, a colored man, and one of the Governor's recent county appointments, was also molested.

"The day before Mr. Bush, member of the Assembly from Lake City, told Keene that the next night, Ash Wednesday and himself (Keene) would be murdered, and that he was sure of it. Bush said that Bethen, a noted desperate fellow of the neighborhood, was in the plot. Keene also knew that Bethen was in Texas; besides Bethen was an intimate friend of Keene's. Bush bought some pistol cartridges the same night at a store in Lake City. He woke up the clerk late at night. These facts tell strong against Bush.

"It is well known that Bush and Dr. Johnson, State Senator, had the governor's ear, and by them the county appointments which they wanted. They were greatly excited about it. There had been some $125,000 expended by the county for jurymen, which he was afraid would come to light. Duval Leigh, who had been receiving secret election money from Governor Reed to ferret out the Ku-Klux with Bush and Johnson, all pretended Republicans, are said to be the cause of this outrage. We have reason to be pretty well satisfied that the evidence will come up before the United States Commissioner.

"The county is almost rife for riot, and the opposition exist in the fact that no Democrats are accused of being concerned in it by anybody."

Judge Holt is the brother of Joseph Holt, of Florida and a brother of the Judge Holt of the Bureau of Military Justice. His statement is corroborated by that of Messrs. Moore and Keene, and being duly authenticated, has been filed with the Attorney General for his consideration.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1873.

NEW POSTAL CONVENTION.

The Postal Convention with Sweden and Norway establishes the following rates of letter postages: To Sweden by closed mail, via England or Germany, nine cents for prepaid letters and fourteen cents for unpaid letters; by direct steamers, six cents for prepaid letters and nine cents for unpaid letters; to Norway by closed mail, via England or Germany, ten cents for prepaid letters and fifteen cents for unpaid letters; by direct steamers, six cents for prepaid letters and nine cents for unpaid letters.

Wm. H. West, late Chief Clerk of the Treasury, died last night. He had been in the Treasury since 1837.

RAILROAD CLAIMS DECIDED.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, acting under the late decision of the United States Supreme Court, has rejected several claims made by railroad companies for refunding of taxes paid on interest, dividends and profits.

PRESIDENTIAL PARDONS SENT IN.

The President to-day made the following nominations: E. A. Thomas, New York, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory; Jason B. Brown, Indiana, Associate Justice of Wyoming Territory; Hiram Latham, Surveyor General of Wyoming; T. F. Campbell, Register of Land Office at Vermillion, D. T.; Collectors of Internal Revenue—Isaac H. Duvall, First District, West Virginia; Alexis Cope, Sixteenth District, Ohio. Postmasters—W. S. Krake, Ravenna, Ohio; James Newby, Cambridge City, Indiana.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: John Goforth, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, to take effect April 5th; David Noggle, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; J. P. Kidder, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; A. P. K. Safford, Governor of Arizona; Gates Hashford, Secretary of Arizona; Frederick Hall, Secretary of Colorado; William G. Rich, Secretary of New Mexico; Thomas F. Lane, United States Attorney for Iowa; Register of Land Office, William H. Fitzpatrick; Collector of Internal Revenue—Lewis Wetzel, first district Ohio. Surveyors of Customs—Thos. Steele, Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. R. Stephenson, Cincinnati, O.; W. T. Miller, Alton, Ill.; George Fisher, Cairo, Ill.; Bovard House, Greensburg, accidentally shot himself yesterday morning. His wound is painful but not dangerous.

Henry Koser, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a resident of Greensburg, was run over by the cars near Larimer station, yesterday and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and five children.

SANITARY.

Resignation of Health Officer—Notification to Clean Up—The Law on the Subject.

All citizens who feel an interest in the health of the city (and who should not) ought to give prompt and particular attention to the order of the Board of Health, published in this issue. The work should soon be upon us, and the early notice of the Board to the public is commendable, and should be at once complied with. All people must wish the city to be free from nuisances and pestilence, and no one ought to fail in his or her duty in the matter. Following is the law upon the subject, as appended to the order of the Board of Health:

"No person shall throw, place or conduct, or suffer to be thrown, placed or conducted into any street, alley or public highway, or into any river, creek or harbor, any carcass of any dead animal, any putrid or unsound matter, any offal, fish, blubber, or any other kind, or any filth or offal, dead animals, ashes, cinders, oyster shells, or other unsound or offensive matter whatever, or suffer the same to become offensive, nor shall any person allow such filth, offal or other offensive matter to collect or remain on or upon their premises, or in any outhouse, stable or privy, or other appurtenances thereof, or in any alley or street in front of said premises, in such manner as to be offensive to the neighborhood or to the public, or to cause injury to the public. The provisions of this section, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $100.

By the provisions of a recent act of Assembly, it is made a penal offense to throw the dead animals or any part thereof in any of the rivers in Allegheny county, or in any of their tributaries; therefore, hereafter all such animals must be buried.

The notice is as follows: All persons are hereby required, without further inquiry, to remove all privies, garbage, filth and all offensive and putrid matter from their premises, alleys, vacant lots, &c., on or before April 15, 1873, as after that date the city will be thoroughly inspected, and all persons not complying with this notice will be prosecuted.

Sapollo, for House Cleaning.

Only 10 cents a cake.

Sapollo, for knives and forks.

Only 10 cents a cake.

Sapollo, for polishing brass, tin, &c.

Only 10 cents a cake.

Sapollo, for removing spots from marble.

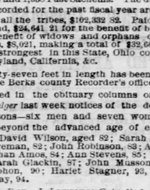
Only 10 cents a cake.

Sapollo, for all cleaning purposes.

Only 10 cents a cake.

Personal.

In the dry goods establishment of J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street, of which Mr. A. D. McKee is now the sole survivor and proprietor, many have noticed the pleasant countenance of one of the principal salesmen, Mr. P. J. Longhead, who has for many years graced the establishment by his genial manners and gentlemanly bearing. Some months ago, owing to an affection of the eyes, Mr. Longhead was under the necessity of submitting to a delicate and skilful treatment. He returned a few days since, almost cured, and immediately resumed his position as salesman in the old establishment, McKee's Old Market street, where he will be glad to meet his former friends and patrons.



HEADQUARTERS FOR

Flour, Groceries,
Molasses, Syrups,
Fish, Cheese,
Pickles, Canned Goods,
Burbitt's and Colgate's Soaps.

Every Dealer should keep my

ROAST COFFEE.

Five And Six Cent Soaps, best on the market for the money,

AND THE

Great White River Flour, Golden Fleece and Snow Flake.

Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS BOOKKEEPER by a man of experience. Address Accountant, Commercial Office.

WANTED—STORAGE—FOR ONE SET of Household Furniture. Small room in warehouse preferred. Address J. F. W., this office.

WANTED—PURCHASER—A PURSUIT for sale, with good will. Reason for selling sold at a bargain. JESSE INGHRAM, 22 Diamond.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—A BOOKKEEPER—one who understands double entry. Apply to PACKARD, GOFF & Co., Venetian, Ohio.

WANTED—PACKER—A FIRST CLASS Packer. One who has had some experience in packing wool preferred. Apply immediately at the O'Hara Glass Works, Twelfth ward.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—IN A GROCERY Store, a young man suited to the Retail Trade, who can furnish unexceptionable references as to honesty, &c. Apply at 227 Penn street.

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS—PERMANENT employment will be given to puddlers who can furnish good recommendations. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that an Adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, April 1st, 1873, at 12 o'clock, M. Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

mh18-2apl

LOCAL OPTION AND THE PROHIBITORY LAWS.

No Vote Authorized in Districts Where the Sale of Liquors is Prohibited.

The opinion generally prevails that the voters in those districts throughout the county for which local laws have been passed prohibiting the sale of liquors, are authorized to vote for or against license, under the general Local Option law, and the supplement thereto. Many of the temperance men take this view, and the liquor men complain of the "heads I win, tails you lose" policy of the Legislature in authorizing a vote in these districts, and then declaring that the local prohibitory laws shall not be affected by the result of the vote. We have, in Allegheny county, perhaps a dozen districts in which the sale of liquors is prohibited by special acts, and these are certainly exempted from the provisions of the Local Option law altogether. The first section of the original act (of March 27th, 1873,) contains this clause:

"Provided, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of liquors or the granting of licenses."

This is plain enough. But it is contended that, while this provision declares in so many words that the local option law does not *repeal or affect* any special law prohibiting the sale of liquors," etc., yet it does not prevent the citizens of those districts from voting on the question of license. If the original act does not, the sixth section of the supplement certainly does, in the words following:

"And that the *election* provided for to take place under and in pursuance of said act of March 27, 1873, shall be held on the third Friday of March, 1873, and every third year thereafter, in the several wards, boroughs and townships in said county of Allegheny, *not excepted in said act.*"

These two clauses make it very clear that no *election* can legally be held in the *excepted districts.* Some may be disposed to regard the matter as of little consequence, since the districts covered by prohibitory laws are all outside the two cities, where it is generally conceded that a large majority will be given against license. But it is never safe to run counter to law, particularly in the matter of elections. Illegal votes are suffered to be cast, there may be trouble when they come to be returned and counted. It would be much better to have this question settled *before* than *after* the election.

LOCAL OPTION.

The Qualification of Voters.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Be kind enough to inform a subscriber through the columns of your paper, whether it is necessary for a person to have been in the State any particular length of time in order to vote on the question of Local Option, or do the same laws that apply to political suffrage and citizenship apply also to this?

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Allegheny, Pa., March 18, 1873.

Under the second section of the general Local Option law, the same qualification is required for voters as at other general elections. The section reads:

"That in *receiving* and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors and judges, and clerks of said election, shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections; and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to, and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks, voting at and in attendance upon the elections held under the provisions of this act."

All the safeguards of the general election laws are thrown around this election, and any person who may vote without being properly qualified, or any election officer who may neglect any duty enjoined, or commit any act forbidden by the election laws, will incur the penalties therein prescribed. Persons who undertake to trifle with the sanctity of the ballot, under the belief that this is an election out of the ordinary course, will run serious risks. Illegal voting, false returns, bribery, false pretenses, and all such offenses, can and will be dealt with as severely punished as if committed at a regular election between political parties. Election boards have

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1873.

It is proposed to send a copy of every periodical in the United States to Vienna, to show what a literary people we are. In order to stimulate this collection from all parts of the world, the Emperor of Austria has offered a prize of five thousand dollars for the best article of less than a column on Austria. Here is a fine chance for distinction for some of our ambitious fledglings of the quill.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has not yet followed the example set by the lawgivers of Ohio and Illinois in censuring the action of the members of the late Congress who voted for the retroactive salary bill. A very good way of putting its condemnation on record would be for the House to reconsider and for the Senate to reject the pending proposition for extra compensation to their own members. Certain it is, that not a man of the whole number has any moral right to the proposed increase. What says the Senate?

And now, following close on the heels of the Body bribery business, comes the report that charges are to be preferred against another Democratic Senator, Casserly, of California, implicating him in alleged corruptions connected with his election to the United States Senate. The names of a number of members of the Legislature of that State are given who, it is said, voted for him in consideration of so much cash in hand. His election, it is stated, cost the Bank of California, in which he is a large shareholder, not less than seventy-five thousand dollars. Mr. Caldwell—Mr. Casserly. *Par nobile fratrum.*

There is some probability that a vote may be reached in the Senate in the Caldwell case to-day. That Senator admitted that he paid Cassery, a rival candidate, fifteen thousand dollars to retire from the contest. This, certainly, was an act destructive of public morals and contrary to sound public policy—a dishonorable act, in short, which renders him totally unfit for a seat in the Senate of the United States. It is to be hoped that body may have the courage to discharge its full duty in the premises. It is high time that these fraudulent and corrupt practices in elections were not only rebuked but stopped.

There seems to be no room for doubt that the colored people are feeling ever more the attraction of the warmer and less changeable climate of the extreme Southern States. Within the last year or two tens of thousands of the negro population are said to have left Virginia and North Carolina for Louisiana and Texas, and the forsaken States are beginning to feel disagreeably the want of laborers. a want which is expected to increase as the indications are that during the present and following years the emigration of the negroes will steadily increase, while there is not much prospect of their places being supplied by the immigration of white people from the North.

The New Hampshire election panned out a good deal better than was at first expected. According to the latest returns the election for Governor is still in doubt, with a probability that it will go to the Legislature. In the Congressional districts the Republicans have gained two members. Our friends have also secured a majority of three or four in the State Senate, and, from present indications, of about forty in the House. Three of the Governor's Council are Republicans and two are Democrats. In view of these cheering results, the sophomoric strains of the *Post* concerning the "grand and glorious vitality" of Democracy, to an impartial observer seem slightly out of place.

The normal quantity of carbonic acid gas in healthy air is four parts in ten thousand. The highest sanitary authorities declare that when the proportion exceeds that of six in ten thousand, the air is positively poisonous. These facts will help us to appreciate the force of the report recently made by the City Inspector of New York, who, being instructed to examine the air of the public schools, informs the Board of Health that an analysis of the atmosphere of the several schools showed the best of them to contain over fourteen parts of the deadly gas, and the most of them over twenty-eight parts. The school children were compelled to breathe this reeking corruption for the space of six hours a day. Is it any wonder that the mortality rate among the young children of that city is so high? And is it out of place to hope that our own city and school authorities may derive wholesome instruction and benefit from the lesson?

From the replies received by the Agricultural Department in answer to its annual inquiries regarding the comparative numbers and prices of domestic animals, it appears that there is an increase in horses, cattle and sheep, while the aggregate of swine is nearly equal to the total of last year. The advance is not heavy, but is most important in sheep, amounting to about a million, or nearly one per cent., exclusive of the Territories. The increase in horses is about two per cent., and nearly the same in cattle. A slight increase in mules is also apparent. The increase of horses is mostly confined to the New England States; in mules chiefly to the Middle States, while the increase in cows is confined almost entirely to the Southern States. Those in which there is no change of the number of cows are Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky. The prices of farm stock are better sustained than the rates obtained for other products of the farm. The price of horses has advanced in nearly all sections of the country. Sheep are somewhat higher in certain localities, and a trifle lower in others. The price of milch cows has advanced in the South, but declined slightly in the North. Horses bring the average highest price in New Jersey; oxen in Maine, and that of mules is highest in the Southern States. A continued advance in the price of sheep is apparent throughout the country, while that of hogs has increased in New England. These facts are of considerable importance to farmers and stock dealers in general.

The question of the prohibition of sectarian appropriations is just now engrossing a great deal of public attention in our own and other States. Particularly in Ohio, where a Constitutional Convention is soon to be chosen, is the subject undergoing earnest discussion. We have received a number of letters from prominent members of the clergy in the eastern part of that State, asking us to throw the influence of the Commercial on the side of those who are opposed to appropriating the people's money to support sectarian institutions which claim to be of a religious or benevolent character. There are two grounds on which the matter may be considered. When these organizations are simply civil institutions, it would seem better to have them under the management of the State, and thus open to all classes, and subject to such regulations as the people through their representatives may direct. When they are religious institutions, and under the control of religious organizations, even though claiming to be of a public benevolent character, there appears to be no reason why they are entitled to support from the general funds belonging to the people of the State, and which should be expended for civil purposes. The plea that the State as a whole is benefited to a much greater extent in the amount of such appropriations, is wholly out of place, inasmuch as it involves an assumption of power which the civil jurisdiction of the State does not possess. The State is a civil institution, and has no right to appropriate funds for any other than civil objects. Nor has it a right to enact laws for the benefit of any particular sect of a religious profession. All religious sects should be protected in the enjoyment of their religious views and practices, subject to just civil laws; but farther than this the civil jurisdiction, so far as religion is regarded, does not extend. The best interests of the State and nation would certainly seem to require a strict adherence to the system of keeping Church and State entirely separate and distinct.

The *Graphic* having mentioned the late German Arctic exploring expedition, and the German expedition now in preparation for the exploration of Africa from the West coast, says:

"It is gratifying to know that Germany is thus entering into the race for discovery of new territorial features and lands. "Representative saw the Graphic, 'the Anglo Saxons, the Dutch, the Scandinavians (Danes and Norwegians), and occasionally in past years, the French, the Spaniards, and the Portuguese, have shown activity in this interesting pursuit. Germany has hitherto kept in the background, and it is time that with her vast energy and learning she should number the ranks of the discoverers among the nations."

To say the least of it, our contemporary's statement is certainly liable to be misunderstood, while it conveys an impression unjust to other nationalities as well as the German. If the *Graphic* refers exclusively to expeditions for geographical discovery undertaken by national governments, it is a mistake to arrange the nations as above in the scale of credit. The early voyages of the Portuguese and Spaniards entitle them to a higher place, in spite of their apathy in recent times. The statement also seems to imply that the German expeditions named were the first attempts of a German government to take part in the exploration of the earth, thus ignoring the voyages of both Austrian and Prussian national vessels which have contributed largely to geographical knowledge. But in fact neither the Arctic nor the African expeditions referred to are government enterprises. The former have been not only inspired but organized by Dr. Petermann, of Gotha, and much the larger portion of the funds required for their execution was either furnished from his own purse or collected by the same indefatigable geographer. Whether or not the German government intends to aid the contemplated African expedition we do not know, but the entire credit of initiating it and of providing the necessary money to defray its expenses belongs undoubtedly to the scientific men, and especially to the geographers of Germany. And as regards individuals of the various nations of Christendom it is by no means correct to say that "Germany (meaning Germans) has hitherto kept in the back ground," so far as geographical research is concerned. In illustration of the injustice of the allegation we need only remind the reader of the most familiar names, of Humboldt's researches in America and Asia, of the brothers Schlagintweit, &c. In recent times a large proportion of the most interesting and important discoveries in African geography have been made by Germans. Rohlf's journey from Tripoli to Lagos, and Barth's journey to Timbuctoo are only second in value to the most daring of Livingstone's tours; and another German, Dr. Schweinfurth, has opened up vast regions of North Central Africa never before explored by a European. Then there is hardly an obscure tribe or language in any part of the earth upon which light has not been cast by German missionaries, whose reports are thankfully acknowledged by sedentary scholars in Europe as having afforded them essential aid in their linguistic and ethnographical researches. It is not meant that missionaries of other nationalities have not been similarly useful, but the industry and aptitudes of the Germans in gathering such knowledge entitle them to especial recognition, as might be easily shown.

Therefore taking into account the great number of Germans who within the last fifty years have been directly engaged in the work of successful geographical exploration, and the many individuals of the same nationality who while busy with other views have incidentally extended the knowledge of the earth, Germany must be admitted to have some time ago shown especial "activity in the interesting pursuit" and to have some time ago acquired a leading position in the "ranks of the discoverers among the nations."

McClure's Remedy.

The Registry law of Pennsylvania, regulating elections throughout the State does not apply to Philadelphia, which has a special Registry law of its own, in force only within its bounds.

Under the State law the voters are registered by the Assessors, and the Assessors and the Election officers are chosen by the people; but under the Philadelphia law the voters are registered by Canvassers, and the Canvassers and the Election officers are annually appointed by the Board of Aldermen. There are three Canvassers to each election division, a majority of whom are always of the same politics as the majority of the Board of Aldermen, without regard to the politics of the division they are appointed to canvass; but a majority of the election officers in the several divisions must be of the same politics as the majority of the voters in their respective divisions; so that in Democratic divisions or precincts two Democratic election officers are appointed and one Republican, and *vice versa*.

Under this system Mr. McClure says that the great frauds are practiced; he *says* so, mind you, but does not *prove* it; yet he has said so often without being contradicted that he assumes the failure to contradict on a confession of the truth of his charges. In a previous article we have put in our denial, *in toto*, of these allegations, and need not now repeat it; but let us now, for the sake of the argument, admit it. Concede, for the moment (and only for the moment), the alleged frauds; and what is his remedy? Does he propose to fall back on the reserved rights of the people, and to restore to them the right to choose their own Canvassers or Registers and Election officers? By no means. He professes great faith in the people; but he does not propose to trust them, nevertheless.

His remedy is to supersede the authority of the Board of Aldermen, in the premises, by transferring it to a board of four persons, two to be chosen by each political party. That, and nothing more. It is simply a substitution of a board of four for a board of forty, with the same powers and authority.

The theory is the fanciful one first introduced into our politics by that political dreamer, Buckalew, that a body equally divided in numbers between two parties is non-partisan, and will do its work in a non-partisan spirit. The theory is essentially false and foolish. A body equally divided in politics has simply no power to do any thing, but is not, therefore, non-partisan. In fact, partisan feelings never run so high as in such a body. Neither side will yield to the other, nor permit the other to do any thing. We have had two or three trials of that in Pennsylvania. The Senate of this State was kept in a state of enforced idleness for nearly two months at the time when Gen. Harry White was a prisoner among the rebels, in Libby prison. The Rebels would not allow his resignation to be sent through their lines, and the Senate being thus left to stand sixteen Democrats and sixteen Republicans, the sixteen Democrats blocked the wheels of government and refused to permit a single thing to be done, until a special election could be held to supply the vacancy. That was an equally divided but not a non-partisan body; and that must be the fate of all similar bodies.

Mr. McClure thinks, however, that better election officers would be got in this way than the other; but we cannot, for the life of us, see how. The Canvassers in each election district are three, and the Election officers are three; a majority of these, therefore, *must* be of one political party or the other. You cannot divide three men into two equal parts; and this board of four, if they succeeded in appointing at all, would be compelled to appoint the majority in each case from the dominant party of their respective divisions, and to take such men as might be selected for them by the active men in each division, just as the Aldermen now do. There are over four hundred election divisions in that city, and there are no four men in it who can, of their own knowledge, select election officers for a tithe of them. Mr. McClure's board, like the Board of Aldermen, would have to depend on local suggestions, and each party would thus, by its active men, practically select the election officers, just as they now do. There would be a different appointing power, but the results would be the same.

Would these four men, so selected, be any more honest or trustworthy than the Board of Aldermen? Not if the men hitherto chosen by either party, in that city, are fair specimens of the men who would be chosen for this task. On the other hand, would there not be more danger from a board of four men than from a board of forty? It is much easier to corrupt one man out of four than it would be to corrupt a board ten times as large; and the temptation to do it would be of the strongest kind. The manipulation of the returns in Philadelphia on the State ticket in October, 1856 elected the Democratic State ticket, and that secured the election of Buchanan to the Presidency. Had the Republican State ticket been declared elected, that year (as it really was), Fremont would have been President, and the whole thing turned on Philadelphia. Just so, last year. If Philadelphia had given six thousand majority for Buckalew, he would have been elected; and his election would have carried Greeley into the Presidency. Establish Mr. McClure's board of four; give it entire control of the election in Philadelphia, and you give it, thereby, control of the election, not only in the city, but in the State, and in the nation. It is too much power to put in the hands of any four men that Philadelphia politics have ever yet turned up, or is ever likely to. So much would depend on the election, so much would hang on their decisions, so many personal and political interests would be involved therein, that no consideration would keep extraneous influences from being brought to bear upon them. There are thousands of them, there, in both parties, who would be glad to have such a chance in their hands, and there are thousands there who would fight fiercely for the chance, with all the odds in favor of some of them winning; and a few who such a chance would not be likely to mislead, would, if by any miracle they got into such a board, be compelled to cry out continually to be delivered from the temptation. We repeat, it is too much power to put into so few hands; and if the plan should be adopted, the city and the cause of purity in elections would be losers instead of gainers. The last state of that city would be worse than the first.

If any change is to be made in Philadelphia *this* is not the one. We do not concede the necessity of the change, and above all, we deny emphatically the trumped-up charges on which a change is asked for. But, if such a change is to be made at all, the only one that can be justified is to return to the people of that city the power to choose their own election officers. It was taken from them and given to the Board of Aldermen; and if taken from the latter, it should go back where it came from and where it properly belongs. It would be a mockery to the people to take this power from one autocratic board and give it to another. The people are the source of all power. To them belongs the right of choosing their own election officers. Restore it to them. The people in the rest of the State have this power; why not the people of Philadelphia as well? Let us have no half-way measures. The people can be trusted and should be. All change is not reform; and the change proposed by McClure is neither a reform nor a remedy. The choice of election officers by a board is an anomaly in a free government; and an attempt to choose them by a board equally divided would either result in their total inability to agree, or in a bargain and sale that would be as disgraceful as it would be destructive to the principles on which our government is based. Change the present plan if you will; but the change proposed in Mr. Rutan's amendment to McClure's bill, to restore the power of choosing all election officers to the people, is the only one that can be deemed safe, or wise, or statesmanlike.

The Louisville Canal.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill, passed at the late session of Congress, contains the following clause:

For completing the Louisville and Portland canal, one hundred thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to assume, on behalf of the United States, the control and management of the said canal, in conformity with the terms of the joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, approved March 28th, 1872, at such time and in such manner as in his judgment the interests of the United States and commerce thereof may require; and the sum of money necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this provision into effect is hereby appropriated:

Provided, That after the United States shall assume control of said canal, the tolls thereon, on vessels propelled by steam, shall be reduced to twenty-five cents per ton, and on all other vessels in proportion.

This is a matter of vital importance to the commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and it is hoped that the United States Government will assume control of the canal, and reduce the tolls at the earliest day possible. The tax imposed has been a most onerous one, especially to large classes of shippers between this city and ports below Louisville. We could name coal shippers who would save many thousands of dollars annually by the proposed reduction of tolls on the canal; and consumers as well as shippers are interested in the reduction. Such barriers against the interchange of commodities between States should not be tolerated any longer than absolutely necessary, and the government should specially relieve the commerce of our Western rivers from this heavy burden. The freer the navigation of these great highways of traffic can be made, the better for the whole country.

Can it be true that, within the last ten years, the population of New Hampshire has grown less by ten thousand souls, that a hundred thousand acres of land have been left to desolation, four thousand dwelling houses deserted, and that thirty thousand farm laborers have abandoned that occupation? The statement is made in a German paper, which ascribes the change to the fact that New Hampshire lies nearly or quite outside of the line of foreign immigration. The old Yankee settlers, it is asserted, have become calculators and speculators, who have no taste for the toils of agriculture. The young people of the State wander off in multitudes to the West, in the hope of making their fortunes as school teachers, insurance agents, lawyers, speculators or politicians, and leave their old homesteads to ruin. Certainly there is some truth in the statement, but how about the comment which follows, and in which the immigrant "waxes exceeding bold." "That Yankee State," he says, "shows us in miniature what America would be without immigration; a land in which nobody would work any more, but by his 'wits,' that is by tricks and dodges, every one would get rich in the quickest and easiest way. Americans speculate in land, while the immigrants cultivate it; Americans enrich themselves by means of the railway monopoly, but it is the immigrants who build the railroads."

Such philosophy is well enough; at any rate, we feel no call to find fault with or remonstrate against its drift. The philosopher, however, should have reflected that the emigration which depletes New Hampshire of its native population receives its impulse from the same cause which impels the Celt to leave Ireland or the German to leave Germany. And neither the Celt nor the German settles in New Hampshire while the West, fertile and easily cultivated, remains to be occupied. In all such cases it is the prospect of improving one's condition which prompts to change of abode, and when American territory shall have been once fairly possessed, old settlers will maintain a more obstinate contest with new comers before surrender. However, American society presents several phenomena which do not promise well for the future, and which are not easily explained. They are most satisfactorily referred to the state of transition which marks the country at present.

The Count de Chambord is a moral and intellectual curiosity. In truth, his character and mind are of so original and peculiar a cast that, even his most earnest adherents fail to comprehend them. The discoveries, speculations, ideas, the spirit of the age seem to have never touched him, and at his mature time of life, he still retains and believes with all his heart those notions of divine right which in his childhood he was taught to regard as his title to the throne of France. Even Bishop Dupanloup is apparently convinced that the Count's ideas on the subject of government, however sound and orthodox they may be, are yet hardly suited without some modification, to the present age, and in a letter to "His Majesty," as the Legitimists call him, the Bishop lately tried to show him the duty resting upon him, of coming forward for the deliverance of the French people, and of making such concessions on the score of principles as might be necessary to accommodate or mitigate those ignorant prejudices of the age from which even lay believers in legitimacy are not entirely free. To this letter of the Bishop the Count responded in a long letter defining his own position. A single paragraph will suffice to show how harmless the Count is, and how reasonably confident all parties in France may be that he has no chance of becoming King, unless the country could go back some hundreds of years:

"I have, then," says the Count, "neither sacrifices to make nor conditions to fear. I expect little from the cleverness of men, and much from the justice of God. When the trial becomes too bitter, a glance toward the Vatican reanimates courage and fortifies hope. It is in the school of the august captive that one acquires the spirit of firmness, resignation and peace, of that peace which is assured to whosoever takes his conscience for guide and Pius the Ninth for model."

Doubtless the Count is a happy man, if faith can make any one happy.

PERSONAL.

President Grant, on taking the oath of office at his last inauguration, kissed these words in the 11th chapter of Isaiah: And the spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the Lord; and shall make him of quick understanding in the fear of the Lord; and he shall not judge after the sight of his eyes, neither reprove after the hearing of his ears.

Mr. John Livingstone, the brother of the African explorer, has met with a heavy disaster in the destruction by fire of his business establishment in Listowell, Canada, recently. The same fire destroyed a great part of the business section of the town.

Another American citizen has risen to eminence in Paris. His name is Harry Buck, and the trite comparison of the ace of spades doesn't begin to tell the story of his blackness. Born at Richmond, Virginia, he was a slave until he was twenty-two years old, when he ran away and joined a circus. There he learned the art of juggery, which he has practiced ever since, with the exception of a short term of service in the Union army. For the past two years he has been at Paris, lattery at the National circus, where he has attracted large audiences.

Old John Harper is going to mortgage all his property, and stake the money on a last race.

Cornelius A. Logan, the newly appointed Minister to Chili, is a prominent citizen of Leavenworth, Kansas, and was one of the best known of the candidates for the Senate in opposition to Pomeroy.

William Shakespeare is attracting the attention of London musical circles. He is described as having already won high honors at the Royal Academy, and at a late Crystal Concert he produced a sonorature in two movements which is favorably spoken of by the critics.

A private letter from Paris states that one of the most renowned professors of that city, who has taught Trebelli and Nilsson, has under instruction two most promising American ladies, whose prospects for musical fame are very flattering. She is a native of Baltimore, a young lady about twenty years old, and the professor prophesies that after two years more of study she will be one of the best prima donnas before the public. Her voice is remarkable for its purity and power, and she is expected soon to sing "Queen of the Night," in Mozart's original "Magic Flute," a part of which few prima donnas have ever accomplished. Another pupil is a lady who was impelled by loss of fortune to choose this method of making both a living and a reputation. She will make her *debut* in the English concert world next season under the name of "Madame Charlva."

Miniature likenesses of George Washington and Martha Washington are for sale in Boston. The history and description of these pictures is as follows: The pictures were given by Gen. Washington himself to his sister, Betty Lewis. In distributing her valuables she (Mrs. Lewis) gave them to her granddaughter, Mrs. Carter, who in turn gave them to her daughter, Eleanor Carter, who bequeathed them to her son, John Patterson, who is their present owner. The miniatures are set in plain, solid gold frame, after the style of the antique medallions, and inclosed in a plain leather case, which, from frequent handling is well worn. The pictures are each surrounded with hair of the originals, probably placed with them to enhance their value as souvenirs.

Miss Braddon is detected in an amusing *lapsus* in her last novel. The heroine tells her lover, in an early chapter of the book, that she has written a letter to London, and in a later chapter she tells another party of her visit to that city in girlhood with her father, and what she saw there. Heroines doubtless do lie sometimes.

The usual process of sub-division of the soil into small freeholds is reversed in Bourbon county, Ky., where, among other similar transactions, one capitalist has bought and consolidated twenty-four adjoining farms, the former occupants of which, one hundred and sixty-one in number, have emigrated to the West.

General and Particular.

The rumors of a consolidation of all the minor telegraph companies into one, of sufficient magnitude to pretend to rivalry with the Western Union, chicken again, and there can be little doubt that such a plan is being carried out.

Governor Dix has concluded that people who get drunk and brain other people with car hooks, belong in fee simple to the bar-gang, even if they have enjoyed the advantages of a religious education in the Sunday school of Rev. Dr. Tyng.

In Maine, excellent oysters are manufactured out of flour paste, tapioca, salt and water. Maine might also manufacture better statesmen if she would only use less paste and more salt.

A good many of the minority who voted against the salary grab seem to consider that they have thus discharged their obligations to virtue, and that they may now pocket the money along with the Butterites. Let them remember that the receiver is as bad as the thief.

The Boston religious papers are horrified to know that a colored man, a barber, was detected in the Boston Public Library, last Sunday, reading Blackstone's commentaries. He confessed he intended to be a lawyer. This is doubtless a bad case.

Now every robin redbreast takes himself a mate,
Say the birds, sing the birds, it is wrong to wait
Till the lily footed spring glides out at summer's gate.

A French commission has recently made a report, reviewing all the methods employed in the manufacture of absinthe, and the great loss of life entailed by its use in France. They recommend that this article be included in the list of poisons, and that its sale be interdicted.

Notwithstanding the immense crop of wheat raised in California, the splendid fruit crops, the amount of wine manufactured, and the amount of gold mined, the cry is that California is experiencing very hard times.

The heirs of Robinson Crusoe have begun suit to recover possession of the island of Juan Fernandez.

The quality and the price of gas in Boston and other cities of Massachusetts is a subject of interest in the Legislature of that State. It might be made one in ours.

The Common Council of St. Paul, Minnesota, recently authorized one of its committees to borrow fourteen thousand dollars without interest. The money has not been procured, yet.

Southwestern Virginia is shipping north a thousand barrels of eggs daily. Southern pullets have grown industrious since the war.

"Why do all true Bostonians gravitate naturally toward Unitarianism?" asked one clergyman of another, lately, by way of solemn conundrum. "Why," was the answer, "because having been born in Boston they cannot conceive it necessary to be born again."

The foreign importations for the past week, including dry goods, amounted to $5,074,593; exports (exclusive of specie), $5,338,814. Imports from 1st of January to date, $98,446,214, against $81,851,967 last year. Exports from 1st of January to date (exclusive of specie), $46,698,289, against $41,971,322 last year.

At this seemingly premature period preparations are being made at Saratoga and Long Branch for the ensuing season.

The first case of redemption of property sold for non-payment in "the insurrectionary districts" was that of William Sinclair, of Baltimore, on Friday of last week. His was the Quincy property in Florida.

A quicksilver shower is reported at San Ignacia, Mexico. This is something new in the way of meteoric or other meteoric phenomena. Plants were sheet-dotted with the beautiful metal, and many drops secured by the curious and scientific for analysis and investigation.

The new American steamship Pennsylvania, launched on the 15th of August last, is almost ready for sea. She is pronounced one of the finest ocean steamships afloat, but her qualities are yet to be tested.

Recent investigations by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce disclose the fact that to obviate the mildew occasioned by contact with moisture or damp, a great many chemical compounds, some of them poisonous, have been introduced into cotton fabrics to neutralize the gluten used in sizing.

A new cause for railway accidents has been discovered in the overworking of the engineers and firemen who run the locomotives. Several cases have been noted of late in which accidents actually occurred, or have been barely escaped, by the sleeping of the engineers while waiting at stations or on side-tracks.

The St. Louis Grain Association has shipped about twenty full cargoes of grain to Liverpool via New Orleans, of which every cargo but two arrived out in excellent condition.

Earl Russell's long promised book on Christianity is to appear in the course of March. Its full title is, "The Rise and Progress of the Christian Religion in the West of Europe, from the reign of Tiberius to the end of the Council of Trent." It will doubtless be republished in this country.

Canada wants a name for a newly discovered island in one of its unpronounceable lakes, which is said by trappers to swarm with beavers enough to supply the fur trade for all time.

As the severity of winter moderates the death rate of New York city begins to move upward. Last week the mortality was equal to an annual rate of twenty-nine per one thousand, being a good deal higher than the latest ascertained average of the capitals of Western Europe.

Maine has had six feet ten and a half inches of snow this season.

The Democracy will be compelled to take a back seat in the next Congress. The Senate will stand fifty-one Republicans to twenty-three Democrats, including Sumner, Tipton, Fenton and Ferry, and the House will probably have one hundred and ninety-six Republicans to ninety-three Democrats.

There is much discontent in England among the shareholders of the Emma mine, of which our Minister at London, General Schenck, was formerly one of the directors.

A Paragraph for Dyspeptics.

If you have a weak stomach, and wish to make it weaker, take violent purgations. There is no surer way to render indigestion chronic. But if you are dyspeptic, and, like a sensible person desire to strengthen your digestive organs and compel them to perform their essential duties thoroughly and regularly, take a dose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters before every meal, until your delinquent stomach is restored to a healthy condition. It should be understood that dyspepsia is always complicated with disturbances of the liver and an unnatural state of the bowels, and that no medicine which does not reach and rectify these irregularities can possibly cure this agonizing disease. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an anti-bilious agent and a gradual cathartic, as well as a tonic and stomachic, and hence its unparalleled efficacy in the severest cases of chronic indigestion.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 36.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid on the 1st of May and November 1st, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Body of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN McCUTCHEON, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
Dr. Bradley, J. Alexander Brown, Wm. Phillips, Dan'l Bailey, Jr., Wm. Thaw, Jr., Jos. Woodwell, Jr., Jos. H. Sawyer, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. G. Hartman, Robert G. Hemphill, Christopher Zug, John H. Ealer, Jr., Schleffer.

NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.

GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

How to Make $500.
—Buy for a song, a stylish broken down horse, one that is pronounced played out from lameness; cure him with a bottle or two of Centaur Liniment, and pocket the difference. The Liniment is simply one of the wonders of the world. Dumb beasts neigh out their gladness, and the sore, maimed and crippled of the human family hobble in and go on their way rejoicing. Yes, it is wonderful.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

FOR FAMILY USE.
THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF PINTS, - - - 30 CENTS
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, N. J.,
Rt. Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President.
The location is healthy and accessible. The course of study is complete and thorough. Students received at any time. Terms, $350 per annum. No extras. For admission apply to the Rector.
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Always Complete,
THE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
TO BE FOUND AT
Jas. Caldwell and Co's
Wamsutta, Tuscarora, Utica, Nonpareil, Bay Mills, Clark's Water Twist and White Rock SHIRTING MUSLINS.
5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Nasaun, Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.
A choice stock of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.
BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
IRISH AND SCOTCH BROWN AND BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.
New Styles TURKEY RED DAMASK.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURED LACE CURTAINS, a fresh stock just received.
BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES and BRILLIANTEENS.
BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS and CASHMERES.
BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

NEW GOODS.
McElroy & Dickson,
54
Wood Street.
Black Alpacas,
Japanese Stripes,
Boys' Cassimeres,
New Prints,
D & T Cottonades,
Bleached Goods,
&c., &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—
That the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of
W. J. STEEL & CO.,
was this day dissolved by mutual consent, W. H. COLVIN having sold his interest in said firm to W. J. STEEL and E. J. STEEL, who alone will collect all the moneys and debts due the late firm, and will pay all its obligations. The said business will be carried on as heretofore by the retaining partners, at No. 285 Liberty street.
W. J. STEEL,
E. J. STEEL,
W. H. COLVIN.
March 12, 1873.

CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.
The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of
L. M'INTOSH & CO.,
Without other change in our partnership.
C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.

City Treasurer's Office,
New City Hall, Smithfield Street,
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1873.
Notice is Hereby Given
That all owners (whether resident or non-resident) of the city of Pittsburgh, of
Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,
To pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All Licenses not paid on or before the
FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1873,
will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the First Monday in May, will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of said city.
The old metal plates of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License.
RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two horse Truck	12 00
Omnibus and Timber wheels drawn by two horses	18 00

$1 extra will be charged for each additional horse used in the above specified vehicles.
C. L. MAGEE,
CITY TREASURER.

FURNITURE
At Reduced Prices.
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR, LIBRARY,
CHAMBER,
DINING ROOM,
HALL and OFFICE
Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
JUST OPENING,
A Large and Varied Stock of
HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY,
Bought Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES,
AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN P. DEAN,
Wholesale and Retail Hardware Dealer,
81 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Bargains in Cutlery and other Goods.
ONION SETTS,
Seed Potatoes, Seed Sweet Potatoes,
FERTILIZER,
TIMOTHY AND CLOVER, LAWN, GRASS
AND A COMPLETE STOCK OF
GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
Lawn Mowers, Garden and Green House Tools, &c., &c.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
187 LIBERTY STREET.
Strength is Security!
ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.
Royal Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL.
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO., Agents,
Cor. Third avenue and Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MWF

DRY GOODS.
AT McKEE'S
THERE IS A FULL STOCK OF
Mohairs,
Cocheco Prints,
Kennerdell Blankets,
Extra Heavy Sheetings,
Embroidered Curtains,
Silks, all colors.
Dotted Swiss,
Russia Crash,
Yosemite Stripes,
Grenadines,
Opera Flannels,
Oxford Suitings,
Delaines,
Striped Japs.
Foulard Silks,
Indigo Blue Jeans,
French Poplins,
Tickings, all grades,
Yellow Flannels,
Napkins, white and red,
Italian Cloth,
Nainsooks,
Embroidered hdk'fs.
Merrimac Prints,
Alpacas, Figured and Plain.
Red Flannel,
Kid Gloves,
Ermine Cloths,
Tweeds, all wool.
A. D. M'KEE,
Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,
59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
NEW STOCK
SPRING GOODS
Just Opened.
239 and 241 Liberty Street.

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1873.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE
TO
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Harper's Magazine
The Magazine has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*
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The ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical in this country.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*
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There never was any paper published that so delighted the heart of woman.—*Providence Journal.*
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HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year.....$4 00.
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HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY and HARPER'S BAZAR, for one year, $10; or any two for $7.
An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR, *will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five* SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for* $20 00, *without extra copy.*
Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.

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LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY
HAS BEEN REMOVED TO
113 Wood Street,
Directly Opposite the Old Stand.
The Largest and Finest Assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.
Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling Twenty-five Per Cent. Below Cost.
REMOVAL!
THE OFFICE OF THE
Pittsburgh Paper Mfg. Co.
HAS BEEN REMOVED TO
32 WOOD STREET
THE KENSETT COLLECTION
OF PAINTINGS.
By order of the Executor the sale of over FIVE HUNDRED of the FINEST STUDIES AND PICTURES by the late
JOHN F. KENSETT,
Will take place in New York City, at ASSOCIATION HALL, commencing MONDAY EVENING, March 24, and ending Saturday evening, March 29th.
The collection will be on EXHIBITION at the Galleries of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN for several days previous to the sale.
Persons unable to attend the sale may confide their orders to any of the following gentlemen, or to the Auctioneer, Robert Somerville:
D. Hunt

ames T. Brady & Co
Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,
ANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
overnment Securities,
OLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
EREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
oney Loaned on Government Bonds at
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OKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

B. HILL. G. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL
EO. B. HILL & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of
CKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.
ecial Attention Made on all Accessible Points.
ecial Attention Made on all Accessible Points.
ost Allowed on Time Deposits.
SAGE TICKETS by the National Line, arrangements for which are made at this office, from or to
ne of the largest Steamship Agents in Liverpool,
on, Queenstown, Londonderry and
ow.
APTS, payable on demand in any part of Wales,
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OHN M. THORP,
DEALER IN
ES, MORTGAGES AND REAL ESTATE.
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Corner Third Avenue and Wood Street.
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BROKER,
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L ESTATE,
BONDS AND MORTGAGES,
NOTES AND STOCKS.
ther S. Kauffman
tock and Note Broker,
SMITHFIELD STREET
PITTSBURGH, PA.
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NTY BONDS, paying 6 to 12 per cent.
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S. 5 Per Cent.
Funded Loan
last opportunity for holders of FIVE-
NTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per
in exchange.
will make Exchanges for National Banks, In-
e Companies and Capitalists, on the same terms as
mediate Agents of the Treasury Department.
B. M'Vay & Co.,
ankers and Agents for the Syndicate,
r Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 18, 1873.

The local money market has been one of remarkable quietness of late, and developes day to day but few salient features should call for special mention from men; prices throughout show but little change, money works close but with prospect approaching ease after the first of April investments are made, and, indeed, before that. Things may lower a little if short time, thirty days or less, can be readily made to supply a demand which exists in some quarters.

A continued strain in certain directions where large borrowers are apt to produce, is noticed among the things of the past, and one of our most conservative institutions of late adopted the policy of putting their notes into many baskets, instead of relying upon their own credit of a few leading houses to sell all their surplus capital. This method, more of a burthen upon Boards of Directors in their inquiries have to be more exact and their investigations more thorough, in gauging the responsibility of a number of borrowers than when simply finding out capital and basis of one or two large ones, of course, however, is placed upon directors and stockholders elect them to be their representatives, and if they feel disposed to shirk or should either resign or decline the profdirectorships, which are for the most simply honors with the proverbial beggay, "more kicks than half pence."

Local securities in the shape of bank stocks insurance shares chiefly, are quoted ing hands to a very considerable extent. s invariably the case in times of monetary stringency, as borrowers in a business way ave investments of this description are to pay a higher rate of interest than the ng dividends or prospective advance of ocks will justify.

New York the unfavorable feeling created on Saturday and Monday by the bank tement appears to be wearing off, and we ppose to believe that the market is ng itself for an advance, the indications past day or two looking decidedly in irection.

ew features of gossip are floating in the ial atmosphere here or in the East, and ult of their usual *pabulum* the grand of speculators appears quiescent, but the ng ones shake their heads and exclaim, out for squalls." This last applies o the New York market than to our

essrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in York to-day, as furnished them by Jay & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Even.
onds of 1881	113¾	113¾
onds of 1862	115¼	115¼
onds of 1864	115¼	116
onds of 1865	116¼	116¼
onds of 1865, new	114¼	115
onds of 1867	116¼	116¼
onds of 1868	116¼	116¼
	113	113
	113¾	113¾
cy 6s	119¼	119¼

mes T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth e and Wood street, quote United States ies in New York to-day as follows:

States 6s of 1881	113¾	113¾
States 5-20s of 1862	115¼	115¼
States 5-20s of 1864	115¼	116
States 5-20s of 1865	116¼	116¼
States 10-40s	113¾	113¾
States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¼	114¼
States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¼	116¼
States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¼	116¼
cy Factions	113¾	113¾

he following table shows the prices of y stocks, gold, &c., at the various sesof the New York Stock Exchange during y, furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, Esq., and dealer in stocks and bonds, at the sign of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

	10	20	11	12	13	14	15
arch 18, 1873.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Union	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Express	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Express	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
n Pacific							
Central	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
n Central	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
and N. W.	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
pref							
pref							
Mississippi							
Hart. and Erie							
	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾
ng Co.							
d L. St.	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
and St. Jo							
and St. L.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Mail							

London *Economist* gives some interesting of the operations of the private banks bankers of Great Britain. The entire ng to the public of these banks is estiat £250,000,000; whereas their cash, Bank of d notes, and deposits in the Bank of Engly amounts to £34,000,000. From this latter should be deducted the deposits in the of England, which are not legal money, so that the world leave the funds and Bank of d notes in the hands of the banks and s of Great Britain only £16,000,000 as the which rests the superstructure of credit of 0,000 with which the entire operations of the and commerce of Great Britain are supposrried on. This reserve of legal money is only cent! Now if the banking public and ses in Scotland could be successfully carried on to-day, awful money reserves of 2½ per cent., why banks need legal reserves of 20 or even 15 per fact deserving notice is the relative im-

portance of the banking operations of the two great money centers of the two hemispheres—London and New York. The official returns of the London bankers' Clearing House were:

Week ending February 19, 1873	£103,656,000
Week ending February 19, 1873	143,202,000
Total two weeks	£246,858,000

Say gold, $1,234,440,000, or currency... $1,420,000,000
Week ending March 5, 1873... $835,250,000
Week ending March 12, 1873... 885,306,000
Total two weeks... $1,651,556,000

This shows that the payments through the New York banks, exclusive of those of the Gold Exchange bank, exceed by more than 16 per cent. the payments through the London Clearing House.

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	93¾	Phila. and Erie	28
Reading	56	Lehigh Navigation	35¾
United Co's. of N. J	121¾	Pittsburgh Co	73
Oil Creek & A. V. R.R.	38	A. V. R. R. 7-30s	92
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61	Central Transport	48¼

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 18, 1873.

REMARKS.—Following the bright and beautiful day, seemingly designed for the celebration of the birthday of Ireland's Patron Saint, comes a wet, cool and disagreeable day. The rivers are at a fair stage, and the prospects for a "shoot" are encouraging. Our coal men will take advantage of the situation to run out their boats and barges, so that our "down the river" friends will not be short of black diamonds for some time to come. Steamers are arriving and departing daily, and business on the wharves presents an animated appearance.

With regard to the tone of the markets generally, we cannot pronounce them active, the cause assigned being a stringent money market. Notwithstanding this, trade is "looking up," and our hope for a heavy spring trade is still unshaken. As we have stated on former occasions, and now repeat, Pittsburgh manufacturers, merchants and jobbers are fully prepared to meet all demands that may be made upon them, and will dispose of their stocks as cheap and upon as reasonable terms as they can be purchased in the cities of the East.

The advance noticed yesterday in bacon and provisions is fully maintained and a fair local trade demand is reported. Prices to-day are 1@2c higher than they were one year ago, and as pork dealers purchased their stocks at reasonably low figures they will be enabled to pocket a handsome margin.

With regard to groceries, we have little to say. The market, from some cause, ruled dull, though there is a fair inquiry for sugars and coffees, which are held firmly at quotations

There has been a decline in several brands of western flours. This is accounted for by the facts of the scarcity and high prices of foreign freights, causing millers and grain dealers to make concessions.

The grain market remains in an unsatisfactory condition. Barley, rye, corn and oats are more or less affected by the fate of the local option law, while dealers in wheat assign various causes for the dullness in trade, the principal one being the scarcity of money.

Butter is coming in rather more freely, though prime roll, for table use, is still short of the demand.

Eggs are held firmly at quotations, and a few more strictly fresh could be sold in this market.

Maple molasses has put in an appearance, and finds ready sale at $1 60@1 70 ₰ gallon, jugs included.

Following are the receipts of produce for the past twenty-four hours by rail and river:

Wheat, sacks	1,624	Corn, sacks	1,873
Barley, sacks	391	Rye, sacks	340
Oats, sacks	1,029	Flour, barrels	1,668
Apples, barrels	254	Butter, pkgs	68
Bacon, pieces	950	Bacon, flitches	131
Cheese, boxes	30		

We omit extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1873.

REMARKS.—The weather has somewhat interfered with trade in all departments to-day, and the prospects for a "flood" are favorable. The oil trade as yet gives no signs of reviving—indeed it has got so low that it seems almost impossible to call it to life again. Dealers are still apart in their views as to the future of the market. When the bottom of the market is touched—if it has a bottom—we shall duly chronicle the fact. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

CRUDE.

The market, so far as crude is concerned, shows no signs of material change for the better or worse, and may be quoted as decidedly dull. When we shall be enabled to announce a change for the better we know not. Sales are reported at Parker's at 2¾ @ 2 93¾ per barrel, equal to about 5¾@5¾c per gallon here.

REFINED.

In this department of the oil trade we have no change to note, and can only report the oft repeated assertions that the market is dull, and dealers wide apart in their views. Carbon oil, car lots, 15¾c per gallon: Eastern delivery, large lots, 14¾@14¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

City make is held at $1 90@2 00; country $1 85.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., March 18.—The *Herald* says: The markets were a shade firmer at most points in the oil region. Sales—

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$2 10
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 05
400 bbls upper road, spot	2 07½
1,000 bbls regular	2 10
500 bbls lower road, spot	2 12½
500 bbls lower road, spot	2 10
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 17½
1,500 bbls Oil City, spot	2 15
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 09
500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 09¾
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 09¾
1,000 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 09
500 bbls Tidioute, spot	1 92½

NEW YORK, March 18.—Closing 17.—Crude in bulk a trifle better at 5¾c bid, without transactions. Refined —Sales of 6,000 bbls at 18¾c; 19c asked. Cases unchanged. Naphtha remains at 19½@c for western, 18¾ 18¾c for city. Philadelphia delivery quiet; refined nominally 18½; balance of the month 18¾c; first half April 18¾c; for last half April sales were made of 3,500 bbls high test, spot delivery, at 19c.

PETROLEUM CITY, March 18.—Market quiet all 22. ROUSEVILLE, March 18.—Market quiet and unchanged at 2¾.

OIL CITY, March 18.—Market quiet but firmer at $2 15 upper road and $2 10 lower road.

TITUSVILLE, March 18.—Spot at $2 07½@2 10 bid for regular.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Market quiet; S. W. 18¾c; crude 5c; cases 24c. Futures: April 18½c; May 19c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Lines.]

TITUSVILLE, March 18.—Market quiet but firm at $2 05@2 07½.

TIDIOUTE, March 18.—Market quiet at $2 00.

OIL CITY, March 18.—Market quiet and steady at $2 12½.

PARKER'S, March 18.—Market firm and little doing at $2 00@2 05.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, March 17, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central Barg Co.	J P Logan, Phila	254
Lockhart, F & Co.	Warren, F & Co, Phila	704
J. Spear & Co.	Chas. Pratt	209
Total		1,169

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Benbrook	Standard Oil Works	863
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant Oil Works	919
Jos Bushfield	Crystal Oil Works	237
Mack & M.	Citizens' Oil Co	397
W J Rannels	Buffalo Oil Works	928
A W Huthchinson	Commercial Oil Wks	928
B S Duncan	American Oil Works	793
J C Greer	Standard Oil Works	547
OWNER	Eclipse Oil Works	102
T Hackett	Citizens' Oil Works	189
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	160
J Greer	Chimenr Oil Works	160
Jos Bushfield	Standard Oil Works	397

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Standard Oil Wks	1,963	Brilliant Oil Works	1,443
Crystal Oil Works	489	Citizens' Oil Works	712
American Oil W	720	Sunbeam Oil Wks	160
Total			5,381

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 18, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled, but closed a shade firmer and at decline; No 1 spring $1 25; No 2 do $1 19¾; seller April $1 23¾; seller May; No 3 do $1 05¾@1 06¾. Corn dull and prices drooping; No 2 mixed 31¾c cash, regular; 31¾c seller April; 33¾@33½c seller May. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No 2, 23¾@23½c; rejected 23½c. Rye scarce and firm; No 2, 64@65c. Barley—Demand fair and prices advanced; fall No 2, 75@75c; No 3, 69@69c.

SEEDS—Clover seed dull but unchanged; timothy dull but unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unsettled. Mess pork lower, nominally; $14 37½@14 50 cash; sales at $14 50@14 60 seller April; $14 90@15 00 seller May. Lard dull at inside prices. Lard firm; sales of seller April at $8 05@8 10; cash quoted at $7 87½@7 90. Meats quiet and unchanged in prices for sales. Bacon steady; sales clear rib sides at 8¾c.

WHISKY—Firm at 87c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Cotton in moderate request; middling uplands 19½c; sales of cotton 99,500 bales as follows:

March	18¾@18¾c	August	19¾@19¾c
April	18¾@18¾c	September	19¾@19¾c
May	18 5-16@18 5-16c	October	19¾@19¾c
June	18¾@19 1-16c	November	19¾@19¾c
July	19¾@19¾c	December	19¾@19¾c

Flour steady and in better demand; receipts 10,000 bbls; superfine $5 30@5 50; common to good $5 60@5 70; good to choice $5 75@6 90; white wheat extra $6 30@6 50; extra Indiana $6 30@6 50; Ohio $6 30@6 50; Genesee unchanged. Corn meal steady; yellow western $2 30@2 35. Whisky firmer at 90c. Grain—Wheat 1@2c higher; the scarcity of freight room checks export demand; receipts 9,000 bushels; Northwestern spring $1 60; No 2 Milwaukee advanced $1 65 bid; $1 66@1 67 asked. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley steady; western $1 16. Malt neglected. Oats moderately quiet at 52¾@53c. Corn in moderate request and steady; receipts 19,000 bushels; new mixed western 50¾c; yellow western 50¾c. Oats more active and higher; receipts 28,000 bushels; new mixed western 40¾@41¾c; old do 43¾@44c; white western 45¾@46¾c. Sugar firm at 8¾@9c, grain—Wheat $2 30@2 35. Whisky firmer at 90c. Grain—Wheat $1 65 bid; $1 66@1 67 asked. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley steady; western $1 16. Malt neglected. Oats moderately quiet at 53¾@53¾

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Funds for War Indemnity.

VERSAILLES, March 18.—The annual budget was presented in the National Assembly yesterday. It shows a most gratifying condition of the public finds. There is now in the Treasury half the sum due Germany. No loans will be required to complete the payments of the war indemnity at the dates designated in the convention, and signed on Saturday last by President Thiers and Count Von Arnim.

Supposed American Forgers Arrested.

LONDON, March 18.—Three shabbily dressed men, believed to be Americans, were arrested in Cork this morning while attempting to deposit $15,000 in a bank. They are supposed to be the parties who recently committed the frauds on the Bank of England.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, March 18.—The manager of the *Rappel* newspaper has been summoned to answer the charge of violating the laws regulating the press.

ROME, March 18.—The Pope gave audience yesterday to one hundred Canadians who served in the Pontifical Zouaves. His Holiness congratulated his visitors upon their steadfast devotion to the Church.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 18.—The steamships Scandinavian, Great Western, Republic, City of Brooklyn and Pereire arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 18, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾ @92¾, and for account 92¾@92⅞. American securities—U. S. 6s of 1865, new, 90½; do of 1867, 93¾; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 90¾; Erie Railway shares, 22; Illinois Central shares, 102⅜.

PARIS, March 18.—Rentes 55 francs 35 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—Cotton irregular, tending downward; middling uplands, 9¼d; Orleans, 9¼d; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; February and March shipments from Savannah or Charleston, 5¼d. Breadstuffs steady. California white wheat 10s 5d@10s 10d; club 10s@10s 4d; red winter 10s 2d@10s 3d. Flour 25s 6d. Corn 27s. Beef 93s 6d. Cheese 75s. Cumberland middlings 5¾ @6; short rib middles 39s 3d. Tallow 42s 6d. Turpentine 46s@46s 3d. Receipts of corn for the past three days 12,000 qrs; of American 64,000 qrs; imports of wheat and flour 44 Manchester doll, with a downward tendency.

ANTWERP, March 18.—Refined petroleum 43 francs.

CASUALTIES.

Most Distressing Result of Playing with Fire Arms.

WEST JEFFERSON, OHIO, March 19, 1873.

A sad accident occurred this evening at five o'clock. Two small boys, sons of Frederick Gressler, a cigar manufacturer of this place, aged respectively five and twelve years, while amusing themselves with a gun, which was apparently not loaded, the older, reaming the middle of the day, presented the muzzle of the gun to his brother's breast, and pulled the trigger, saying "I will shoot you," pulled the trigger, killing the little fellow instantly. The family are very much distressed and has made several attempts at suicide.

OHIO NEWS.

The recent failure of extensive cattle dealers in Circleville—Wm. Cochran and Nathan Cochran, Messrs. Parcels—for about $75,000, "stuck" the Chillicothe banks to the amount of $40,000, and is said to have "scorched" several Columbus men.

There was filed on Friday at the office of the Secretary of State the certificate of incorporation of the Bousfield & Poole Manufacturing Company to manufacture wooden ware. Location, Cleveland. Capital stock, $500,000.

A Cincinnati seamstress uses a gray squirrel as a motive power for running her machine, and well he does his work—not only sewing straight seams, but hemming and gathering a ruffle as neatly as could be done by human hands.

Cleveland is to have an addition of five or six square miles of territory on the west, south and east in order to make the bounds more regular in shape. This gives Cleveland an area of about twenty-three square miles and a population of nearly 130,000.

Jacob Bruner and Mary Lease, a Germantown pair of lovers, were recently married. Their courtship lasted ten years.

The Central Ohio Teachers' Association will meet in the Columbian on the 4th and 5th of April.

Mr. John Bender informs the editor of the Sandusky *Register* that his Ives seedling grapes are very little injured by the frost, and he expects to harvest a good crop from them this fall. Other varieties are more or less injured.

Mrs. Frank Hale, of Wakeman, while returning home from visiting a neighbor, Thursday, was waylaid by a strange man, dragged out of the road and outraged. A man was arrested on suspicion but Mrs. Hale failed to recognize him.

On the 19th of July, 1870, Mrs. Aurora Love, of Jackson township, in Jackson county, took a pig that was thought to be dying, and fed it from a sucking bottle and raised it. When she first took charge of it, it weighed twelve ounces. From this offspring she has had 1,500 pounds of pork, sold one sow and pigs for five dollars, gave one sow load of her children, and has several left that will weigh over one hundred pounds each.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

March 19, 1873.

Cents

Wm. E. Linn, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2
Mrs. Mary McDonnell, Johnstown, Pa. 2
A. H. Vorris, Allouna, Pa. 2

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

The Pan Handle Railroad.

A meeting of the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad was held yesterday at Steubenville, but we have as yet no report of the business transacted.

The annual meeting of the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad will be held at the office in this city to-day.

The Soldiers' Colony Movement.

The movement of the soldiers of this city and vicinity in the matter of a colony of soldiers for settlement on government lands is attracting attention throughout Western Pennsylvania. Already letters are arriving from other counties asking particulars. One letter came yesterday to the COMMERCIAL from Washington county and was handed over to the committee.

Etna Borough License Meeting.

A meeting in favor of license was held yesterday evening at Etna Borough, which was presided over by Mr. Henry Ochse. Messrs. Eichenlaub, Ochse and Secretaries were chosen, and Mr. Eichenlaub, who called the meeting to order, delivered a short address.

The Chairman, Mr. Ochse, and Messrs. W. D. Moore and Otto Loeffler, addressed the meeting. There was a large attendance.

The Case Against Alderman Strain Dismissed.

Yesterday a hearing was had before Alderman Logan in the case of *Frank McGuire* against Alderman John A. Strain. John Coyle and Wm. Owens, Esqs., who were counsel in the case on which the charge against Alderman Strain was based, were present in the case. The hearing resulted in the complete vindication of the accused. The case was, therefore, promptly dismissed.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will take place to-day. The work of laying the double track has been proceeded with vigorously; thirty-seven miles of the double track east of Chicago, and for the same distance west of Pittsburgh, have been completed, as also fifty-two miles between Pittsburgh and Crestline, making a total of 136 miles of rails laid. As soon as the weather becomes suitable the work will be rapidly pressed forward, and the Company expect to complete the double track to Chicago by the end of the year. The road is now operated by the Pennsylvania Company.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The second representation of the brilliant spectacular extravaganza, "the Black Crook," was given to a crowded and applausive audience at this theater last night. We have already spoken at some length of the distinguishing features of the dramatic *olla podrida*, or whatever else it may be called. It was played last night with excellent *esprit* and effectiveness; the various members of the troupe exerting their full powers, and appearing to very creditable advantage. The play is admirably mounted, and for the scenic, mechanical and spectacular remarkable for their beauty and brilliancy. The objections heretofore urged against plays of this character on account of the too scanty drapery and oo great freedom of action of the *corps de ballet*, have been compensated for. Something like a proper regard for the proprieties of dress and demeanor has been kept throughout. The guitar solos of Hernandez are remarkable as evidencing his artistic genius and skill, and some of the ventriloquial achievements of Professor Hilford are quite startling as well as amusing. The burlesque "Peace Jubilee" is extremely funny, and when taken altogether, the entertainment is a thoroughly enjoyable one. It is evident that the engagement of the troupe will be a matter of financial success. The house will doubtless be crowded at the matinee to-day and at the evening performance.

Trimble's Varieties.

The Vitella troupe and the Garnella brothers perform many wonderful acrobatic and gymnastic feats at the Varieties. The latter are very clever gymnasts and furnish fun for a week's laughing over the antics in "Tat." There are many other fine performers in the company. There will be two performances to-day, matinee and evening.

Alma's American Theater.

The Zig-Zag troupe, deaged on their way hither from St. Louis, arrived yesterday, and appear at the American last night. Their acts are among the most novel ever witnessed, and were received with enthusiastic applause at the close. There is a matinee to-day, in conjunction with the other members of the company, and an evening performance. Their performance alone is worth the time and expense involved in attending.

Library Hall.

There was a very fine audience at this hall last evening, both as to number and character, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather. The truth is, the weather has little effect on the people when Carncross & Dixey are announced. The first part of the entertainment was made up of the latest songs and jokes. Mr. Carncross sang "Little Robin, tell Kitty I'm Coming," a touching little ballad, with great feeling, and received a warm *encore*. "When the moon with glory mantles the sky," was rendered by the basso of the troupe, Mr. Lamont. Dixey sang "Hannah, gone to the war," a comic ditty, in his usual happy style. There were other things worthy of mention, had we the space. In the second part Carncross sang "Way Down She Leave Him?" with good effect. "The hars solo of Mr. Stratford, "Nellie Gray," with variations, was splendidly executed. There were a number of very funny acts, including the "Scotch Minstrels," "The Drake" and "Burtsmeen's Orchestra," all of which were highly provocative of mirth. The statue clog dance by the Daly Brothers was artistically done. The performance concluded with a very amusing sketch, the "Old Folks at Home," in which the whole company participated. To night an entire change of programme will be given. It is to be hoped that "Old Folks at Home" is a better specimen of climate than that of last night.

Miss Neilson's "Juliet."

Of this lady's rendition of the part of "Juliet," the St. Louis *Democrat* of Saturday last says: "The performance was equal to the highest anticipations that had been formed concerning it. Miss Neilson gave her great part of Juliet with even more of the fervor, completeness and intensity than marked her former delineations of the character. She was the embodiment of youthful passion, devotion and self-sacrifice. Nothing could surpass the tragic grandeur of her rendition of the grand scenes where the interest of the play centers, while in the more subdued parts her beauty, delicate phrasing, and perfect appreciation of the whole spirit of the character was wondrously picturesque."

Rip Van Winkle.

The management of the Pittsburgh Opera House are determined that their patrons shall have no cause of complaint as to the quality of the amusements furnished by them. Following Miss Neilson comes *Mr. Joseph Jefferson*, who will give us a week of "Rip Van Winkle."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the Court, yesterday, Wm. C. Robinson, of this city, filed a petition asking that Wm. H. Cluley, be declared a bankrupt. The particular act of bankruptcy alleged was that Cluley had departed from the State, with the intention of defrauding his creditors. This action was the result of a meeting of the creditors of the alleged forger and bankrupt, held recently, from which it was gathered that the total amount of indebtedness will reach $150,000. Of this amount, it is said between $70,000 and $80,000 is in forged paper. The assets are about $60,000. The usual order was issued to show cause why the defendant should not be declared a bankrupt. In the meantime detectives are endeavoring to hunt up the missing man.

On motion of A. A. Adams, Esq., T. M. Alexander, of Clearfield county, was adjudged a bankrupt, upon petition of Mosley, Metzgar & Co., of Philadelphia. The matter was referred to Register Woodruff.

J. S. Lambie, Esq., on behalf of Messrs. Evans, Dallas & Gilmore, filed an intervening libel in the case of M. Merrington vs. the steamer Petrolia.

In the case of the United States vs. Griffin, Brown et al., on motion of H. A. Collier, Esq., the State exception claimed by John S. Brown was ordered to be paid to him out of the money made by the Marshal.

Rule was granted on J. A. McDowell & Co., of Beaver county, to show cause why the jury trial ordered on the 18th inst. should not be refused, and an adjudication made in favor of plaintiff and answer to the petition in bankruptcy of French & Co.

Quarter Sessions—*Judge Sterrett.*

James Smith, charged on oath of Mary Rodgers, with assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, and also with simple assault and battery, was acquitted on both charges, the cost to be divided equally between the prosecutrix and defendant.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Isaac Coles, charged with the larceny of a lot of carpets, the property of Henry McCallum, and also with receiving stolen property, *a nol. pros.* was allowed as to the first count, and a plea of guilty was entered as to the second count. It is said that Coles will implicate others in the larceny.

Gedding Miller was tried for felonious assault and battery on T. Morgan. Jury out.

Wm. Lewis, charged with assault and battery on James M. Lewis, was acquitted, and prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

Henry Taylor, colored, was convicted of the larceny of a watch, on oath of his brother, Archibald Taylor.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Levi Wolf,	Jacob Huber, et al.
Jos. McKee et al.	Harry Redpath,
Moses Myers,	E. J. Truxall,
Wm. Baird et al.,	Richard E. Somerop,
Clement Lentz,	Hanna Foley,
John Lentz,	Timothy McInery,
John Keenan,	James Hughes,
James McGlaren,	Geo. Vallman,
Marcus O'Donnell, et al.,	Geo. Fogelman,
Henry Butler,	Thompson Morgan.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Albert Groebling vs. Elizabeth Thompson. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $178 98.

Union Iron Mills vs. S. R. Dickson. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $1,023 25.

Stephen Lawson vs. Thos. Fawcett. Action on a coal contract. Verdict for plaintiff, $104 76.

James Dunn vs. owner of the Seventh regiment, N. G. F., met last evening in Lawrenceville, and took steps looking to reorganization.

A SERIOUS accident occurred on the Sixth ward is called for this evening to consider the proposed re-organizing the assessment for t e S.ke's run sewer.

A LITTLE boy, between five and six years of age, was at the house of Dr. McCormick, near the corner of Mt. Washington, yesterday. His parents can find him there.

WE MAY SAFELY announce that Mr. J. M. B. Carothers, salesman for the well known house of Dilworth Bros., has been confined to bed by sickness for some days. He is able to be about as well as ever.

THE question of grading Fifth avenue, between Smithfield street and Grant avenue, is again agitated, in view of the search of a large number of new settlement buildings. The agitation should be kept up.

THE impression on the part of many persons in this thought may have been poisoned by her husband, will be resumed on to-morrow, Thursday. The analyzation of the stomach will then have been completed.

A TRACT has lately been published in Portland, Maine, entitled "Unfavorable Influence of Life's Shadows; or, the Danger of Being a Good Singer." Many of the unfortunate ones of this city are to be congratulated on their safety.

MR. ALEX. M. KING yesterday preferred a charge of larceny against Mrs. Ethel Young, and warrants were had in three cases. The result is that the defendant being committed to jail to await trial, in default of $500 bail on each charge.

ADAM FERY lodged information yesterday, before Alderman D. L. Smith, against Isaac Dryfoos for false pretenses, alleging that he bought a horse from the accused for $250, upon his representation that the animal was perfectly sound, which proved false. A warrant was issued.

AS Eastern paper says: Haley, of Pittsburgh, will match Wm. Schaff to row any man in America a mile or five miles for $1,000 a side, or will run a race to take place in June, near Pittsburgh. It further says that in case of a failure to make a match, Schaff will go to Europe and conquer.

LAST evening, a very large temperance meeting was held in the Second United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, which was addressed by Mrs. Hill, of Harrisburg, and Miss Matilda Hindman. Meetings were also held in a number of other churches in the two cities, and the canvass is being pushed forward vigorously by the temperance folks.

OFFICER RICHARD FAHR was, yesterday, promptly dismissed the police force by Mayor Blackmore for unnecessarily beating a prisoner named James Farrell, arrested for disorderly conduct. Farrel, who appeared to have been outrageously abused by the officer, made information against the latter, before Alderman McMaster, for aggravated assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

OFFICER ZEIGLER, of Mayor Callow's police, yesterday arrested a man named Frederick Frank, who was charged with beating and robbing Jacob Bush, before Mayor Callow, Crist Breininger prosecutor. The accused asked for a hearing, but the prosecutor objected to the request and the defendant was locked up in default of $500 bail on each charge.

LOCAL OPTION.

Drug Store Groggeries.

Those who think that the Local Option law if indorsed by the people will be prohibitory, are very much mistaken. A proviso of section three of the Local Option law is as follows:

"That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of licenses to druggists."

Now it is well known that some drug stores are only, what may be called, "genteel" liquor saloons, and it is a well known fact that worse liquor is sold in these places than in ordinary taverns. Under the Local Option law this class of "drug" stores would be mainly innocuously, and they would become worse nuisances than the veriest doggery.

And where will any druggist procure good liquors, even for medicinal purposes? Under said law the distiller may not sell, and the wholesale dealer may not sell, so that impure goods will be obtained by druggists in foreign States. No one who knows anything of the trade will deny that under that law, if adopted, whisky can be purchased by drinks and by bottles in almost any drug store, and people will be entirely unable to procure pure liquors for medicinal purposes.

OFFICE OF N. F. BURNHAM,
PATENTEE BURNHAM'S NEW TURBINE WATER-WHEEL—YORK, PA., March 16, 1873.

Power pledged (equal to any contract with this) new Turbine. Percentage of water used, warranted equal to any other known Turbine.

Gentlemen:—Yours of March 8th duly received and considered. As I have often expressed myself, you know my unfavorable opinion of newspaper advertising, and think that if properly and thoroughly done with fair surroundings, it will always pay. One can of course advertise too much, and equally if one does much, at random. After all, perhaps the greatest service such houses as yours render business men is in directing their expenditures in advertising into proper channels, and in the selection of suitable media for their particular enterprises. You will recollect that I commenced advertising through you in a small way about five years ago, and have increased from year to year. Last year the various lists in which you inserted my advertisement embraced some six hundred and fifty papers, and I say decidedly that my confidence in the Tribune, for nearly twelve hundred newspapers and magazines, is given to you with perfect confidence that it will pay me handsomely. One should not leave off advertising and commence to realize too soon. Indeed the most successful advertisers seem to be the most persistent, other things being equal.

I cannot speak for all departments of trade, but the paramount advantage of advertising to me, lies in the fact that it enables me to increase my business at a low rate of expense and trouble. I never travel now myself, nor employ commercial travelers, but every spring I send a few thousands printed and correspondence with you, I make my advertising contracts, and thus at once and simultaneously, a thousand buyers over the country, to whom I am set at work in my behalf, and assume tangible shape in the form of orders that come to me without trouble.

I have found the Southern Trade especially valuable, and have always used your list of Southern secular, religious and agricultural journals to great advantage.

In respect to actual cost in dollars and cents, a great deal depends upon the system adopted. If time, trouble and labor be also taken into account, the advertising becomes comparatively, in this age of humbugs, a gen ine inducement.

Wishing you continued success,

I am, truly yours,

N. F. BURNHAM.

TO MESSRS. GRIFFIN & HOFFMAN,
Newspaper Advertising Agency,
Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL OPTION.

Opinion of Chief Justice Read—The Act Unconstitutional.

Chief Justice Read on Monday, in dissenting from the majority opinion, read an opinion maintaining that the power of making laws was vested in the Legislature, and by express words confined to that body; the correction of hasty and unwise legislation being provided for by the vetoing power lodged in the Governor; and the Legislature could no more delegate its functions than the Governor. This law, the Chief Justice thought, had no force or vitality until voted upon; it was enacted, not by the Legislature, but by the voters. The Legislature had no portion of the citizens to inflict upon another portion, and thus create an unequal and unjust penalties. The population of the city, already large and rapidly growing, is sufficient to show that a prohibitory law cannot be enforced here. For these reasons the act was deemed unconstitutional.

If this were constitutional, why could not the Legislature devolve this power upon a minority? If they could delegate it to a majority they could delegate it to a minority.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

A Burglar Picked Up Accidentally—A Kit of Tools Captured—Stolen Property Recovered.

Officers Charles Cochran and Charles Havis last night brought to the lock-up a man who gave his name as James Brown, on a simple charge of drunkenness. He was found in the act by the officer, a policeman on the streets of Temperanceville, Thirty-sixth ward, in an intoxicated condition, and in the arrest of the officer, however, made an important discovery. It is evident from the baggage belonging to the prisoner and brought to the Captain's office with him, that the man is a professional burglar and thief. Certain it is that there will be no difficulty in satisfactorily explaining the possession of the articles found upon him. On examination the following sack contained the burglar's tools, in the shape of a "jimmy," a fine skeleton key with many others of all sizes, a pound of powder, a fuse, a new pair of boots, a pair of gum overshoes and some other articles, all of which is strong evidence against the prisoner, in the suspicion on the owner. The powder was wrapped in a copy of the Presbyterian *Banner*, while the sacher also contained two copies of the Pittsburgh weekly *Post*, one of the latter having the mailing slip McGrory upon it.

It is evident that officers Cochran and Havis made a good haul in the person of Mr. Brown.

A Good Appointment.

Mr. Robert Clugston, of Patton township, has been appointed County Engineer by the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions. These officials, under the recent act of Assembly creating that office. The act was published in our columns some weeks since. The purpose of it is to place the public works of the county, particularly bridges, under the care of a competent engineer, who shall estimate the cost, superintend their construction and see that the work is properly done. Mr. Clugston's experience as County Surveyor, and his well known ability for integrity, make his appointment every way acceptable. He will discharge his duties faithfully, and the county will save largely in the matter of bridge building.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

NED O'BALDWIN has no end of trouble.

A LOCK-UP is needed in South Pittsburgh.

THE express trade from the East was one hour and a half behind time this morning.

A MRS. YERKNER is charged before Alderman Kreban with disorderly conduct on Penn street.

THE rain of yesterday took some of the filth from the streets and alleys. More of it would do good.

THE Manchester Passenger Railway Company did a good thing yesterday in cleaning the mud and filth from Sixth street.

GEN. NEGLEY is endeavoring to have established water gages and weather signals at Morgantown, W. Va., Brownsville and Oil City.

MESSRS. Co of company F, Seventeenth regiment N. G. F., met last evening in Lawrenceville, and took steps looking to reorganization.

A SERIOUS accident occurred on the Sixth ward is called for this evening to consider the proposed re-organizing the assessment for t e S.ke's run sewer.

A LITTLE boy, between five and six years of age, was at the house of Dr. McCormick, near the corner of Mt. Washington, yesterday. His parents can find him there.

WE MAY SAFELY announce that Mr. J. M. B. Carothers, salesman for the well known house of Dilworth Bros., has been confined to bed by sickness for some days. He is able to be about as well as ever.

THE question of grading Fifth avenue, between Smithfield street and Grant avenue, is again agitated, in view of the search of a large number of new settlement buildings. The agitation should be kept up.

THE impression on the part of many persons in this thought may have been poisoned by her husband, will be resumed on to-morrow, Thursday. The analyzation of the stomach will then have been completed.

A TRACT has lately been published in Portland, Maine, entitled "Unfavorable Influence of Life's Shadows; or, the Danger of Being a Good Singer." Many of the unfortunate ones of this city are to be congratulated on their safety.

MR. ALEX. M. KING yesterday preferred a charge of larceny against Mrs. Ethel Young, and warrants were had in three cases. The result is that the defendant being committed to jail to await trial, in default of $500 bail on each charge.

ADAM FERY lodged information yesterday, before Alderman D. L. Smith, against Isaac Dryfoos for false pretenses, alleging that he bought a horse from the accused for $250, upon his representation that the animal was perfectly sound, which proved false. A warrant was issued.

AS Eastern paper says: Haley, of Pittsburgh, will match Wm. Schaff to row any man in America a mile or five miles or for $1,000 a side, or will run a race to take place in June, near Pittsburgh. It further says that in case of a failure to make a match, Schaff will go to Europe and conquer.

LAST evening, a very large temperance meeting was held in the Second United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, which was addressed by Mrs. Hill, of Harrisburg, and Miss Matilda Hindman. Meetings were also held in a number of other churches in the two cities, and the canvass is being pushed forward vigorously by the temperance folks.

OFFICER RICHARD FAHR was, yesterday, promptly dismissed the police force by Mayor Blackmore for unnecessarily beating a prisoner named James Farrell, arrested for disorderly conduct. Farrel, who appeared to have been outrageously abused by the officer, made information against the latter, before Alderman McMaster, for aggravated assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

OFFICER ZEIGLER, of Mayor Callow's police, yesterday arrested a man named Frederick Frank, who was charged with beating and robbing Jacob Bush, before Mayor Callow, Crist Breininger prosecutor. The accused asked for a hearing, but the prosecutor objected to the request and the defendant was locked up in default of $500 bail on each charge.

Ten Per Cent.

Interest realized by investing in the City and County Bonds, for sale by Luther S. Kaufman, Stock and Bond Broker, 116 Smithfield street. He recommends investors to examine these desirable securities.

The Right Place,

160 Wood street, H. E. Breed & Co.'s,
To buy Dinner and Tea China ware,
Shades of all kinds for gas fixtures,
Decorated toilet, tea and dinner sets.

DIED:

BUNTON—At 3 P. M., Tuesday, March 18th, 1873, CATHERINE, wife of William Bun on, aged forty-eight years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late resi ence, Thirty fifth ward, the Second Washington, at 10 A. M. THURSDAY, March 20th, 1873.

WARNER—On Tuesday, March 18th, 1873, at 5 P. M., HENRY WARNER, Sr., in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Funeral from his late resid nce, No. 210 Locock street, Allegheny, on THURSDAY afternoon, March 20, at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy,

Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and pulmonary affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with perfect safety while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from the loss of voice, it is indispensable. These Candies are put up in 25 cent boxes convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

To 12 Per Cent.

We make a specialty of County, City and School District Bonds, guarantee legality of all bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sale.

The attention of investors is especially directed to these very desirable securities. Full information furnished on application to Luther S. Kaufman Stock and Bond Broker, 116 Smithfield street.

Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds.

and other desirable securities wanted in exchange for city and county bonds, paying 10 to 12 per cent. interest. Exchange made on the most favorable terms. Full information furnished on application to Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Bond Broker, 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To Investors.

To those who wish to re-invest coupons or dividends and those who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the city and county bonds for sale by Luther S. Kaufman, stock and bond broker, 116 Smithfield street. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange on most favorable terms.

ADVERTISED LETTERS—Official List.

March 19, 1873—List No. 12.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for in Thirty Days Weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

Adams Kate
Allen Mrs Jone S
Arms Mary E
Bailey Annie
Bany Mrs C A
Bedford Mrs A
Bentley Mrs J
Bettin Lucy
Bingham Mrs R
Blair Mary
Boone Mrs I C
Boughton Mrs A
Bradley Mrs N
Brook Annie
Burns Marla (for
Burke Jessie M
Cannon Laura A
W 2
Carroll Mrs Kate
Caverly Mary
Clark Mrs C A
Clarke Margy
Calvin Mrs
Cunningham Lena
Colter Mrs R
Coward E
Crawford M L
Crawford Rose K
Cook Lottie
Craven Mrs H
Conroy Annie M
Cunningham S L
Cunningham Mrgt
Davis Rosa
Davis Rachel
Dalbridge Mrs ML
M
Deschmitgilly L
Dixon Mrs Jane
Dieratin Mary
Donahue Mrs (for)
Donahue Miss (for)
Dolwick Mrs Will
Dubler Mary A
Eaton Mary E
Edgerton Edith
Ellis Mrs M
Erwin Mrs J M
Erwin Mrs M E
Evans Mrs L
Fahey Mrs
Finley Mrs J G
Finnegan Kate
Fleming Mrs K
Forster Mrs Wm
Foster Mrs Belle
Fornstahl F
Franklin Mrs L
Frankhin Mrs A
Gang Laura V
Gaumer Mary
Gaston H
Giere Mrs Mary A
Givin Mrs Ellen
Girriegie Ellen
Green Jas
Grove A Sr
Gross Jacob D W
Gregory Jos
Gribble Fred
Grar Chas
Grimes J D
Gathde Jas
Gallagher Thos
Hartman A Co E
Hall Mrs
Haines O K
Hall Mrs E J
Hafley Thos
Hamilton Mrs
Hannas Mr
Hanna Henry
Hanna Mrs
Hann J P
Hamilton Mrs
Hanby Mrs
Hall J W
Hinman Jos
Hibbes I.
Himmerite Sami
Hollinshead J
Hall Mrs
Holmes J
Holland Rev J
Hoffman W H
Hoben Austin
Hoben Hart
Hall Samul P 3
Hoffman Benj
Heywood Peter
Holtzer C
Horn Lewis
Hover Peter
Howard E
Huntington Do J
F 2
Hulett Bros
Hughes Mrs
Hyde F Dr
Ingham Ed
Irwin D K 2
Irwin J L
Jak Plummer
Jamison J E
Jahn Augustus
Jackson Davis
Jackson Wm
Jenkins Mrs
Jenkins J M
Jenkins E L
Jenkins Wm
Johnson Mrs
Jones J A
Jones J W
Jones J W
Jones H W
Johnston J W
Johnston J C Mrs B
Johnston E M
Kahler Henry
Kappel Geo
Keefe Rich
Kenggle And
Kessel Geo
Kester Henry
Kennedy Thos
Kent Randal
Kelly Jas
Kelly Chas
Kelly Owen
Kingsbury Mrs
Kinney Mrs
Kinney Mrs H
Knote A
Knisley Noah
Kingan Elder A
Kingaman Rieed
Kirk r A Co
Kirk Mrs Pat K
Carrichca Peter
Kuntzman Sig M
Chrevelinger P J
Chester John
Ohener John
Clayton Mrs E 2
Clements Jno
Clugston Mrs J
Clark Wm A Co
Clark Wm A
Clark Robt
Clark Jas
Clark J
Clark J P
Clark Rev M
Cook Dr
Coll & Coyle
Conrad J
Corbin R 2
Corbett A B
Cormick D
Cornelius A B
Cosney Isaac
Cowan Mrs
Cowley Peter 2
Coyle J W
Cox Geo
Cpeter H B
Crowley N
Craig Jas
Craig Wm
Crawford Wm B
Crawford Jas
Cuddy Mrs
Cummings Pat
Cunningham W H
M D
Cunningham M F
Dane M
Dawn R
Davenport Ira
Dain Jas
Day John
Davis J
Davis D
Davis Jno W
Davis Mrs Jno
Derve Thomas
Dennis Mrs
Debeditz Louis
Decker C
Diedach Conrad
Dilworth Jas
Dingid Chas H
Dowell Mrs
Dorkins Thos C
Dorsey Mrs
Dorrington Jno
Dobson T
Doyle Jno
Dunlevan H
Duncan A Rugby
Duncan Mrs F
Dye J C
Dygert F
Duffer Rev Jos
Eaton Mrs
Edwards Prof H
Edwards Prof H
Edwards H
Edwards A Carter
Edgarton E D
Ellis Mrs Jno (for)
Eberle O
Egan Michael
Eastbrook Jas
Eichelb J
Eiler Jas
Eddy H J
Eibein Dr H
Ebert H G
Emerson M
Emerson
Fannon Jno
Fahnestock Bro's
Fahnestock
Fahnestock
Fawler T
Fellers J
Farrah Jas H
Fisher Jno
Folger Fred
Fitzgibbon Philip
Fills Jno
Forguson Walter
Fisher D S 2
Fisher Jacob
Fisher Peter
Fitzsimmons
Flatt & T R 2
Flack Wm
Fischster A B
Flinn Jno
Flinn Morris
Flannery T H
Ford J J
Forrest A Co
Fox Henry
Fred A Co
Fry Geo A
Francis J
Frederan G
Frederick
Froebe J R
Frost Geo W
France T A O
Fullerton Saml
Fye Robt
Gallagher Jos 2
Gallagher Wm
Gallaghe Peter
Gardner Jno
Gedbetter T H
Gratton Mrs
Gissler Jacob
Gleason J
Gloeser H
Gorman Hugh
Gorshall Jas W
Gosser Jno
Grant, Bennett &
Co
Grayson Jno
Grandy Jos
Gray J R
Griffith Jno J
Griffin Pat
Green Augus us R
Green Jas
Grove A Sr
Gross Jacob D W
Gregory Jos
Gribble Fred
Grar Chas
Grimes J D
Gathde Jas
Gallagher Thos
Hartman A Co E
Hall Mrs
Haines O K
Hall Mrs E J
Hafley Thos
Hamilton Mrs
Hannas Mr
Hanna Henry
Hanna Mrs
Hann J P
Hamilton Mrs
Hanby Mrs
Hall J W
Hinman Jos
Hibbes I.
Himmerite Sami
Hollinshead J
Hall Mrs
Holmes J
Holland Rev J
Hoffman W H
Hoben Austin
Hoben Hart
Hall Samul P 3
Hoffman Benj
Heywood Peter
Holtzer C
Horn Lewis
Hover Peter
Howard E
Huntington Do J
F 2
Hulett Bros
Hughes Mrs
Hyde F Dr
Ingham Ed
Irwin D K 2
Irwin J L
Jak Plummer
Jamison J E
Jahn Augustus
Jackson Davis
Jackson Wm
Jenkins Mrs
Jenkins J M
Jenkins E L
Jenkins Wm
Johnson Mrs
Jones J A
Jones J W
Jones J W
Jones H W
Johnston J W
Johnston J C Mrs B
Johnston E M
Kahler Henry
Kappel Geo
Keefe Rich
Kenggle And
Kessel Geo
Kester Henry
Kennedy Thos
Kent Randal
Kelly Jas
Kelly Chas
Kelly Owen
Kingsbury Mrs
Kinney Mrs
Kinney Mrs H
Knote A
Knisley Noah
Kingan Elder A
Kingaman Rieed
Kirk r A Co
Kirk Mrs Pat K
Carrichca Peter
Kuntzman Sig M
Chrevelinger P J
Chester John
Ohener John
Clayton Mrs E 2
Clements Jno
Clugston Mrs J
Clark Wm A Co
Clark Wm A
Clark Robt
Clark Jas
Clark J
Clark J P
Clark Rev M
Cook Dr
Coll & Coyle
Conrad J
Corbin R 2
Corbett A B
Cormick D
Cornelius A B
Cosney Isaac
Cowan Mrs
Cowley Peter 2
Coyle J W
Cox Geo
Cpeter H B
Crowley N
Craig Jas
Craig Wm
Crawford Wm B
Crawford Jas
Cuddy Mrs
Cummings Pat
Cunningham W H
M D
Cunningham M F
Dane M
Dawn R
Davenport Ira
Dain Jas
Day John
Davis J
Davis D
Davis Jno W
Davis Mrs Jno
Derve Thomas
Dennis Mrs
Debeditz Louis
Decker C
Diedach Conrad
Dilworth Jas
Dingid Chas H
Dowell Mrs
Dorkins Thos C
Dorsey Mrs
Dorrington Jno
Dobson T
Doyle Jno
Dunlevan H
Duncan A Rugby
Duncan Mrs F
Dye J C
Dygert F
Duffer Rev Jos
Eaton Mrs
Edwards Prof H
Edwards Prof H
Edwards H
Edwards A Carter
Edgarton E D
Ellis Mrs Jno (for)
Eberle O
Egan Michael
Eastbrook Jas
Eichelb J
Eiler Jas
Eddy H J
Eibein Dr H
Ebert H G
Emerson M
Emerson
Fannon Jno
Fahnestock Bro's
Fahnestock
Fahnestock
Fawler T
Fellers J
Farrah Jas H
Fisher Jno
Folger Fred
Fitzgibbon Philip
Fills Jno
Forguson Walter
Fisher D S 2
Fisher Jacob
Fisher Peter
Fitzsimmons
Flatt & T R 2
Flack Wm
Fischster A B
Flinn Jno
Flinn Morris
Flannery T H
Ford J J
Forrest A Co
Fox Henry
Fred A Co
Fry Geo A
Francis J
Frederan G
Frederick
Froebe J R
Frost Geo W
France T A O
Fullerton Saml
Fye Robt
Gallagher Jos 2
Gallagher Wm
Gallaghe Peter
Gardner Jno
Gedbetter T H
Gratton Mrs
Gissler Jacob
Gleason J
Gloeser H
Gorman Hugh
Gorshall Jas W
Gosser Jno
Grant, Bennett &
Co
Grayson Jno
Grandy Jos
Gray J R
Griffith Jno J
Griffin Pat
Green Augus us R

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Ackerman A Berger
Alexey David
Allen & Brown
Allen Jas
Aldrich W W
Aldrich W
Aisbart Geo
Aisbart Geo
Anderson Wm
Anderson A
Anderson Jos
Anderson A D
Anderson A D
Anderson C E
Anderson Chris
Aber
Ah raws H O
Ake s D
Arpsah